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ORIGINAL POETRY.

WHAT IS LOVE?

It is a mystic, magic light
Within the heart of man;
'Tis like the blaze that flames so bright
Along the sky we scan:
It is the meteor of the mind
In the ideal sky;
It is the sun-light of mankind,
The intellectual eye.

The chain of feeling binds our hearts
By strong attraction giv'n;
Love's lightning soon a shock imparts,
Unseen like that from heav'n:
Upon the index of the soul,
In smiles the lightning plays,
Beneath the tongue its thunders roll
In pleasing peals of praise.

'Tis like the radiant rainbow bright
When shining on the soul;
But like that bow it blends with night,
When down hope's sun doth roll:
'Tis like the flame that flashes pure
On rich and rosy wine;
It is the soul of song, and sure
The child of deeds divine.

No painter's pencil e'er hath plac'd
On canvas Cupid's flame;
No Sculptor e'er hath marble grac'd
With aught save but the name:
Like beauty love lives in the mind,
And in the eye doth roll,
A spark of deity refin'd
The lightning of the soul.

MILFORD BARD.

LINES.

I stood beside the dying bed,
Where pallid sickness lay,
Without a friend, in pity led
To smoothe its dreary way;
By poverty's relentless hand,
A wasted frame was struck,
Age had his spirits quite unman'd,
And death was in his look.

No kind, attentive wife had he
To soothe his dying woes;
No child to share the misery
Which brought him to his close:
The friends of youth, that once so gay
In manhood's bloom had been,
Had pass'd with other years away,
And too [illegible]

One kind attendant sat alone,
Beside his wretched bed,
From which all joy for aye had flown,
And sorrow reign'd instead;
She, like an angel of the skies,
To erring mortals given,
Directed woe from earthly ties
To God, enthron'd in Heaven.

Freely, she gave her utmost aid,
To soothe his earthly close;
Supplied unask'd his wants, and pray'd
To soften all his woes:
Seated beside his tatter'd bed,
She watched the parting breath,
And calmed the aged soul that fled
To join its friends in death.

And who was she?—that lovely form
Where mercy rear'd her shrine,
Where Nature lavish'd every charm
Which love and truth combine:
She was an angel, sent to bless,
To calm the orphan heart,
To foster suffering wretchedness,
And healing balm impart.

ORASMYN.

STANZAS,

On the Death of Miss S—— R——.

Thou wast bright as the morning
Which cloudless and clear,
Shows her mild tints adorning
The spring of the year.
Like the wild flower, retiring,
Thy charms were unknown,
To the thousands aspiring,
To fashion's gay throne.

As thy breast felt no sadness
At thought of the past,
So the present was gladness,
Too perfect to last:
For in life's careless morning
With novelties rife,
Disease gave the warning,
Requiring thy life.

In thy quiet seclusion,
Time scarcely gave scope,
To correct the illusion,
Encourag'd by hope;
Yet why should'st thou languish
In misery here?
Though thy friends were in anguish,
Thou knewest not fear:

For fortitude's ever
To innocence giv'n,
Till death the cords sever,
Which part it from Heav'n:
Thy friends shall weep o'er thee,
While, happier than they,
Thou viewest before thee,
Bliss ne'er to decay.

DELILLE.

POVERTY.

And what is poverty? is it a name?
A living meteor, or a fancied flame,
That dwells but in the poet's wilder'd mind,
Where all exaggerations are combin'd?
Oh, no! it is a mar to earthly bliss,
And on young genius prints its ardent kiss.
It is a tyrant absolutely strong,
And carries with its force poor man along;
Sets him adrift on fortune's shifting tide,
Where o'er uncertainty he's forced to glide.
Then cares he not if next revolving sun
Shines on the close of course so ill begun.
Meet thou that youth with an expanding heart?
And genius smiles upon his wished-for start.
Look closer, and behold a withering smile
Of hate and vengeance threatening the while.
Nipt are his hopes; and now 'a compell'd to see
The glance of scorn, the look from pity free;
The taunting toss, the proud, unmeaning gaze
Of gilded ignorance and outward blaze.
And why? has he a midnight brawler been,
Or with the robber or the gambler seen?
Has he o'er slander'd those who look with scorn,
And strive to plant within his breast the thorn?
Oh! no—!! no—withdraw the veil and see
He was embrac'd by hateful poverty.
Oh! then, avaunt—come not within my sphere,
But in another course thy vessel steer;
For should thy bark but anchor by my side,
Class'd is each heart, and ev'ry purse string's—tied.

CIREX.

TO MISS J. R.

On hearing her sing "The Bonny Boat."

Thy Bonny Boat has treasures with it,
For thus methought on hearing;
I fain would ta'en a passage in it,
But something whisper'd—not so daring—
'Twas elder prudence.

I laugh'd—it was a whisper'd threat,
While fancy lit my roving eye;
With magic sounds my heart did beat:
Joy's rosy orb illum'd my sky
With sweetest cadence.

Onward bounding o'er the plain,
On flowry paths I gayly stept:
The thrilling notes had pierc'd my brain—
I reach'd the Bark, tho' Prudence wept,
And greeted durance—

Ruling the helm I saw the nymph
That breath'd the enchanting wile;
And gazing on the Naiad sylph
I met with love's enrapturing smile,
And feel in silence.

Oh it was love's persuasive lay,
Tempted my truant feet to stray.

M.

Oct. 3d, 1826.

ORIGINAL TALE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ANNETTE.

Annette was ever a sprightly, giddy, yet innocent and thoughtless girl. She was early in life bereft of her mother, and her father, easy and good natured, left her entirely under the control of a maiden aunt, who herself imbibing the disposition of the father, could never properly restrain the buoyant spirits of Annette. Thus, without a guide to conduct her actions into a proper channel, and accustomed from early life to the company that constantly surrounded her elder sister, possessing naturally a lively disposition, she was flattered, admired and caressed. In this manner she attained the interesting age of sixteen, when chance threw Henry Neville in her way. [illegible] up under the eye of an anxious, affectionate mother; but having the care of a large family, and the untimely death of her husband leaving her rather embarrassed, the exertions consequently attendant upon her situation, seemed to take the most of her attention. Though she often remonstrated with the indiscretions of her children, and duly impressed upon their minds the duty they owed to their beneficent Creator, and the happiness derived from leading a moral life, yet when they severally arrived at the age of puberty, they appeared no longer under her controul. Though Henry never forgot the principles of morality thus early instilled into his heart, though he venerated and felt ardently attached to his mother, yet he became gradually as wild and ungovernable as Annette.

He had long mix'd with the gay world, and had met with many whom he thought he loved with sincerity, yet his heart was void of all genuine attachment: he had never met with a mind congenial with his own.

Henry admired Annette even from the first. Her person seemed pleasing, and attracted his immediate attention—she was small in stature; her form elegant and well proportioned; neat, yet plain in her dress; there was a chaste ease in all her movements; and her dark hair fell in curls over her high forehead and blooming cheeks, in peaceful beauty. There was an enchanting sweetness in the smile which hung upon her pouting lips that seemed to win at once the heart; and every thought of her very soul seemed depicted in her fine blue eye.

Annette sang too with natural sweetness.—Henry would listen with rapture, and drink deep into his soul the soft melody of her voice, as she sang to his admiring ear the sprightly airs of *the Square, Kill Karney*, and *we are all Nodding*; or the more serious airs of *Bonny Doon*, and *I have lov'd thee*.

More than a year elapsed before chance again threw Henry in her way; yet still the image of his little fairy often flitted before his imagination. They met again, however, and with an heart formed insensibly for friendship and affection, Henry loved with a constancy and ardent enthusiasm seldom equalled—yet naturally reserved, and diffident of his own abilities, it was long before he could express his attachment in more than sighs and broken sentences; but the animated expression of his fine blue eye, as he ardently gazed upon the beloved idol of his soul, spoke more than words can breathe. Time and love, however, soon overcame that modest diffidence in the character of Henry; and as they rambled together through the grove that bordered upon her father's lands, he breathed into her half-listening ear the soul inspired tale for which he only seemed to live. With maiden coyness, she would still repel the ardour of his attachment, and, while she dwelt upon the deceit, the treachery and inconstancy of man, the expression of her eye told that all was not senseless in her heart; but *amor vincit omnia*—perseverance overthrew every obstacle, and Henry at last had the happiness of hearing that he was beloved from her own lips.

It was the misfortune of Henry at this time to lose his inestimable mother. It was an irreparable loss, for he had long found by experience, that she was the only sincere and disinterested friend he possessed. He now became indisputably possessed of a competent fortune. But educated to no one business, he unfortunately became entangled in the dissipation that surrounded him. His career, however, was short, and he was recalled to his sober senses by a circumstance but little anticipated. Henry had loaned a large sum, which he happened to possess in cash, to an old acquaintance, whom he thought perfectly secure. It was not long after that he heard that this friend was deeply in debt and scarcely worth a cent. This was indeed alarming to Henry—he dashed at once the flowing cup from his lips, and cursed it as the occasion of his misfortune—he abandoned his dissipated companions, nor could they ever again, by any inducement, attract him in the pale of their society.

In his younger days, Henry had partially studied the law, more as an amusement than for profit. He now thought seriously of his situation, and finding himself unfit for commercial or mercantile engagements, to make amends for lost time, he diligently applied to finish his studies under the auspices of an accomplished lawyer.

In prosecuting his studies, it was necessary for Henry awhile to leave the object of his affection, to whom he was now engaged by every solemn tie of truth and honor. The nuptial day was in consequence postponed to some future but not distant period, to which he looked forward with all the fond anxiety of an impatient lover.

During the absence of Henry, all the natural vivacity of the gay, artless and innocent girl returned with renewed energy. She could not escape from the wiles and insinuations of the gay, busy world, that constantly surrounded her father's house, though her heart was devoted to but one object, and in the thoughtless hilarity of youth, Annette would play, dance, flirt and romp, with those who like her were as thoughtless and as giddy—but when she commented with herself upon her actions, she would often meet and form resolutions of amendment; but temptations were strong and irresistable.

Secure in the affections of Henry, she thought there could be no harm in receiving the attentions of other young men.—She considered she was performing her duty when she did not ride or walk or go to church, or be seen in anywise from the house with others of his sex.

Annette shrunk from the very idea, yet she became, unknown to herself, a coquette. From her former neat, plain habiliments, her dress gradually became more gay, while she would bedeck her beautiful hair with the flowers of the garden.

The heart of Henry was pained, when in company he chanced to hear of her—he was unhappy, melancholy, and more reserved than ever—and his studies, nearly finished, were in consequence neglected.

It was not more than twenty miles, along the beautiful banks of the Hudson, from the city to Applebury, and Henry would sometimes walk there to enjoy the society of his charming girl—he resolved to reason with her upon the ruin which must inevitably ensue from her thoughtless conduct, for in her he found his happiness alone depended. Ah! those flowers, sighed Henry to himself, as he gazed upon her, with all the tenderness of his soul beaming from his eyes, when first I knew her, she did not use to dress in this manner. Henry's was a feeling heart; a heart of acute sensibility—the least show of disrespect would depress his spirits, and though he never spoke his sentiments, his tell-tale countenance fully betrayed what was passing within. And yet even when excited to anger, his passions were [illegible] lost by insinuating affection. Indeed it seemed impossible for any one to be long angry on any occasion with Henry, for all esteemed the feelings they could not condemn, and his soul seemed to know no other pleasure than in conferring happiness upon others.

'Will you walk with me in the grove,' said Henry, tenderly touching the hand of Annette, 'I have much to say, and wish to see you alone.' She was not long in tying her bonnet, and carelessly throwing a shawl over her beautiful neck, he placed her arm in his and they soon reached the wood. 'Annette,' at last said Henry, 'I hear much said of you'—'Of me? and pray what did you hear of me?'—'Why, Annette you always were a wild, thoughtless girl, and I fondly hoped that as you grew older, you would become more sedate, and throw aside the little improprieties in your conduct.' 'Improprieties! Henry, do I ever act improper?' 'They tell me that since you have been spending a month from home, that you are wilder and more giddy than ever; indeed I hear it said you are a coquette.' Annette looked around fearfully, as though some one might be listening; and with an angry countenance in which the emotions of her soul were portrayed, she replied: 'And pray who told you all this? if I improve so much by leaving home, I had better return and become a finished lady. This is all your own making, Henry; how deceitful the men are; the more I see of them, the more I despise.' Annette was as passionate as Henry; but like him her passions as quickly subsided. The conscious truth flashed upon her, but she had too much pride to acknowledge it. They were now on their return to the house, and each remained silent a few moments. 'If I am such a flirt, and romp as much as you say, what is it to you?' 'What is it to me, Annette? oh nothing—nothing to me!' 'I will not be an old woman while I am young; I shall use my own pleasure, and enjoy myself as much as I can.' 'I wish not to confine you, Annette; I would have you lively, gay and cheerful as ever you were; I only desire you to confine your actions. To romp, to play and to flirt, may answer for a girl just entering society, but is certainly very unbecoming in a lady.—However, you are your own mistress, Annette, and if such really be your determination you may act your own pleasure.'

He took an affectionate leave of the family, but with Annette he seemed to part with coldness. His spirits were depressed; but the consciousness of acting right soon calmed his feelings and he renewed his studies with energy.

Henry had a fellow student at the same office to whom he was very much attached. He was an Irishman by birth, and possessed a prepossessing appearance, with a suavity of manners that won upon the easy heart and friendship of Henry. They were constantly together—they slept in the same room, and sat at the same table. In one of his journeys to Applebury, Edwin accompanied him, and was introduced as a particular friend. Edwin had been a rake—a licentious reprobate in his own country, but on his emigration to America, he had changed his dissolute conduct. He no sooner, however, beheld the artless innocence of Annette, than his licentious eye marked her for his prey. He concealed his sentiments from the too confiding and unsuspecting heart of Henry, and, when they departed, as the friend of her lover, he received many and pressing invitations to call and see them again.

It was not long before Edwin took advantage of the invitations he received, and under the cloak of seeing another lady in the village who had caught and pleased his eye, he often visited Applebury. Henry was too anxious in his studies to accompany him, and contented himself with sending and receiving little messages by this faithful friend. It is unnecessary to state by what art and by what address Edwin accomplished his aim. Alarmed, however, by the consequences, he came into the house one morning, and shaking Henry by the hand bade him farewell, stating that the death of a near relation called him suddenly away. They promised to write to each other, and with many kind expressions of regret, they parted.

It is impossible to describe the rage, the anguish and despair of Henry, when he received a letter from Annette's father, stating the circumstances of his disgrace. He violently paced the room in an agony of feeling; she threw himself upon the bed; then starting up again walked the floor. He flung himself into a chair, and covered his burning forehead with his hands. A deep groan escaped from his heaving breast. He started again, with all the fury of a madman; he seized his pistols, and ran rather than walked, he knew nor cared not whither. He had however taken, unknowing to himself, the direction of Applebury, and a few hours brought him to the very door he used to enter with far different feelings. A frown again escaped from him as he placed his hand upon the latch. He entered. Annette was sitting upon the sofa in a melancholy posture, with sorrow too well depicted in her countenance; her hair dishevelled and her dress in disorder. At sight of Henry she shrieked and fainted, just as he clasped her to his burning heart. He kissed her clay-cold lips—he pressed his burning cheek to hers, and the warmth revived her. Then suddenly recollecting herself, she exclaimed in agony of feeling, "Leave me, oh! leave me, Henry!" She fainted again just as the family, alarmed by the noise, were entering the room. All the demoniac fury of revenge now sparkled from the eye of Henry, as he grasped his hat and fled from the house. In vain did her father call after him as he followed him across the fields. Henry with a determined purpose in his soul, still continued his course. "Stay, Henry, one moment stay!" murmured from his lips; but no; Henry could not hear nor see; he was blind with rage and deaf to all entreaties.

He now entered the city, and enquiring of a mutual acquaintance, whom he chanced to meet, what course Edwin had gone, was informed he had seen him the day before in the stage to S——, a place about forty miles distant. Henry lost no time in following him there. He described the person, but could learn little respecting him. He had been seen in the morning, and it was not supposed he had left the place. In vain he searched the village round—no Edwin could he find.—Disconsolate and in despair, he rambled a mile along the creek, when suddenly he came upon the object of his search, arm in arm with a gentleman, apparently an officer in the army. Desperate with unpreventable rage, Henry exclaimed as he seized him by the collar, "Villain, scoundrel, have I found you at last!" His dirk was in his hand, and one moment more, Edwin would have been a corpse at his feet. Surprised, but not alarmed, the officer had just time to seize his arm and [illegible] exclaim, "Would you prove man!—here, take your choice [illegible] tols." "I will not fight with an assassin," was the prompt reply. "Coward, base ingrate."—"Coward! did you say—never shall it be said that Edwin Harrington was a coward!"—In vain did the officer interpose. In vain did he beseech them to listen to reason, and consider what they were doing. They fired at ten paces and both fell. Edwin was mortally wounded in the chest; but Henry received the ball in his heart and died instantly.

What were the feelings of Annette when she heard the sad catastrophe! a violent fever seized upon her, she refused all sustenance, all consolation, and for many months her life was despaired of. She recovered, however, but never was more than the shadow of her former self. She never married; and the last account I heard of her, she was still residing at the old mansion on the banks of the Hudson.—She is now in the decline of life; looking forward with resignation to that period when she shall repose in the lap of eternity.—Thus, my gentle readers, we see the ill consequences of yielding too much to our inclinations, and while we freely sip of the pleasures that surround us, we little think of the stings in after time they may leave. How much do we admire the retiring modesty of female worth, while a woman without discretion is like a flower without perfume, sweet only to look upon. If the moral of this, our first attempt, is not sufficiently apparent, and conveys no instruction, we yield to fate and acknowledge our labour as vain.

YERLEY.

ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, DR. FRANKLIN, &c.

The N. Y. Gazette says, a friend has favoured us with an interesting Manuscript, relating a most important period of our history. The circumstances here detailed are new to us, and we believe they have never been made public. The narrative is in the words of General ——, one of the members of the General Convention which framed the constitution. It was committed to paper by the gentleman to whom General —— detailed the facts, and we now have the satisfaction of laying it before our readers.

I was (said General ——) a delegate from ——, in the General Convention which assembled at Philadelphia, for the purpose of digesting a constitution for the United States, and I believe I was the youngest member of that body. The great and good Washington was chosen our president, and Dr. Franklin, among other great men, was a delegate from Pennsylvania. A disposition was soon discovered in some members to *display* oratorical flourishes—but the good sense and discretion of the majority put down all such attempts. We had convened to deliberate upon, and, if possible, effect a great national object—to search for political wisdom and truth; these we meant to pursue with simplicity, and to avoid every thing which would have a tendency to divert our attention or perplex our scheme.

A great variety of projects were proposed, all republican in their general outlines, but differing in their details. It was, therefore, determined that certain elementary principles should at first be established, in each branch of the intended constitution, and afterwards the details should be debated and filled up.

There was little or no difficulty in determining upon the elementary principles—such as, for instance, that the government should be a republican representative government; that it should be divided into three branches, *i. e. legislative, executive, and judicial*, &c. But, when the organization of the respective branches of the legislature came under consideration, it was easy to be perceived that the eastern and the southern states had distinct interests, which it was difficult to reconcile, and that the larger States were disposed to form a constitution in which the smaller states would be mere appendages and satellites to the larger ones. On the first of these subjects, much animated, and somewhat angry debate, had taken place, when the ratio of representation, in the lower house of congress, was before us—the southern states claiming for themselves the whole number of their black population, while the eastern states were for confiding the elective franchise to freemen only, without respect to color.

As the different parties adhered pertinaciously to their different positions, it was feared that this was an insurmountable obstacle; but as the members were generally satisfied that no constitution could be formed which would meet the views and subserve the interests of each individual state, it was evident that it must be a matter of compromise and mutual concession.—Under these impressions, and with these views, it was agreed, at length that each state would be entitled to one delegate in the house of representatives for every thirty thousand inhabitants, in which number should be included three fifths of their slaves.

When the details of the house of representatives were disposed of, a more difficult point presented itself, in the organization of the senate. The larger states contended that the same ratio as to states should be common to both branches of the legislature—or in other words, that each State should be entitled to a representation in the senate, whatever might be the number fixed on, in proportion to its population as in the house of representatives. The smaller States, on the other hand contended, that the house of representatives might be considered as the guardian of the liberties of the people, and therefore ought to bear a just proportion to their numbers; but that the senate represented the sovereignty of the states, and that, as each state, whether great or small, was equally an independent and sovereign state, it ought, in this branch of the legislature, to have equal weight and authority. Without this, they said, there could be no security for their equal rights, and they would, by such distribution of power, be merged and lost in the larger states.

This reasoning, however plain and powerful, had but little influence on the minds of delegates from the larger States, and as they formed a large majority of the convention, the question, after passing through the forms of debate, was decided that each state should be represented in the senate in proportion to its population.

When the convention had adjourned over to the next day, the delegates of the four smallest states—that is, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware—convened to consult what course was to be pursued in the important crisis at which we had arrived. After serious investigation it was solemnly determined to ask for a *reconsideration* the next morning, and if it was not granted, or if, when granted, that offensive feature of the constitution could not be expunged, and the smaller states put upon an which would [illegible] dependence.

I was deputed (said General ——) to be the organ through which this communication should be made; I know not why, unless it be that young men are generally chosen to perform rash actions. Accordingly, when the convention had assembled, and as soon as the minutes of the last sittings were read, I rose, and stated the view we had taken of the organization of the senate, our desire to obtain a reconsideration and suitable modification of that article, and, in a failure thereof, our determination to secede from the convention, and return to our constituents.

This disclosure, it may readily be supposed, produced an immediate and great excitement in every part of the house. Several members were immediately on the floor to express their surprise or indignation! They represented that the question had received a full and fair investigation, and had been definitively settled by a very large majority—that it was altogether unparliamentary and unreasonable, for one of the minority to propose a re-consideration, at the moment their act had become a matter of record, and without pretending that any new light could be thrown on the subject; that, if such precedent should be established, it would in future be impossible to say when any one point was definitively settled, as a small minority might, at any moment, again and again, move and obtain a re-consideration—they, therefore, hoped the convention would express its decided disapprobation, by passing silently to the business before them.

There was much warm, and some acrimonious feeling exhibited by a number of the speeches—a *rupture* appeared almost inevitable, and the bosom of Washington seemed to labor with the most anxious solicitude for its issue. Happily for the United States, the convention contained some individuals possessed of talents and virtues of the highest order, whose hearts were deeply interested in the establishment of a new and efficient form of government; and whose penetrating minds had already deplored the evils which would spring up in our newly established republic, should the present attempt to consolidate it prove abortive.—Amongst those personages, the most prominent was Dr. Franklin. He was esteemed the Mentor of our body. To a mind naturally strong and capacious, enriched by much reading, and the experience of many years, he added a manner of communicating his thoughts, peculiarly his own, in which simplicity, beauty, and strength, were equally conspicuous. As soon as the angry orators who preceded him had left him an opening, the Doctor rose, evidently impressed with the weight of the subject before them, and the difficulty of managing it successfully.

"We have arrived, Mr. President," said he, "at a very momentous and interesting crisis in our deliberations. Hitherto, our views have been as harmonious, and our progress as great, as could reasonably be expected. But now an unlooked for and formidable obstacle is thrown in our way, which threatens to arrest our course, and, if not skillfully removed to render all our fond hopes of a constitution abortive. The ground which was taken by the delegates of the four smallest States was unexpected by me, and as repugnant to my feelings as it can be to any other member of this convention. After what I thought a full and impartial investigation on the subject, I recorded my vote in the affirmative side of the question, and I have not yet heard any thing which induces me to change my opinion. But I will not, therefore, conclude it is impossible for me to be wrong! I will not say that those gentlemen who differ from me are under a delusion! much less will I charge them with an intention of needlessly embarrassing our deliberations. It is possible some change in our late determination ought to take place upon principles of mutual [illegible] or that, all things considered, the majority may see cause to recede from some of their just pretensions, as a matter of expediency. For my own part there is nothing I so much dread as a failure to devise and establish some equal and efficient form of government for our infant Republic. The present effort has been made under the happiest auspices, and has promised the most favorable results, should this effort prove vain, it will be long ere another can be made with any prospect of success. Our strength and our permanency will depend on our unity; and the secession of even four of the smallest States, inconsiderable as they are, would, in my mind, paralyze and render useless any plan which the ingenuity could devise. I should, therefore, be grieved, Mr. President, to see matters brought to the test, which have been, perhaps too rashly, threatened on the one hand, and which some of my honored colleagues have treated too lightly on the other. I am convinced that it is a subject which should be approached with caution, treated with tenderness, and decided on with candor and liberality. It is, however, to be feared, that the members of this convention are not in a temper at this moment to approach the subject on which we differ in this spirit. I would therefore propose, Mr. President, that without proceeding further in this business at this time, the convention should adjourn for three days, in order to let the present ferment pass off, and to afford time for a more full, free, and dispassionate investigation of the subject. And I would earnestly recommend to the members of this convention that they spend the time of this recess, not in associating with their own party, and devising new arguments to fortify themselves in their old opinions; but that they mix with members of opposite sentiments, lend a patient ear to their reasonings, and candidly allow them all the weight to which they may be entitled; and when we assemble again, I hope it will be with a determination to form a Constitution—if not such an one as we can individually, and in all respects approve, yet the best which under existing circumstances can be obtained." [Here the countenance of Washington brightened, and a cheering ray seemed to break in upon the gloom which had recently covered our political horizon.] The Doctor continued. "Before I sit down, Mr. President, I will suggest another matter, and I am really surprised that it has not been proposed by some other member at an earlier period of our deliberations. I will suggest, Mr. President, the propriety of nominating and appointing, before we separate, a Chaplain to this convention, whose duty it shall be uniformly to assemble with us, and introduce the business of each day by an address to the Creator of the Universe and the Governor of all nations, beseeching him to preside in our councils, enlighten our minds with a portion of heavenly wisdom, influence our hearts with a love of truth and justice, and [illegible]

Washington, at the close of this address, were the members of the convention generally less affected.—The words of the venerable Franklin fell upon our ears with a weight and authority, even greater than we may suppose an oracle to have had in a Roman Senate.—A silent admiration superceded, for a moment, the expression of that assent and approbation which were strongly marked on almost every countenance; I *say almost*, for *one* man was found in the convention, Mr. H ——, from ——, who rose and said—with regard to the first motion of the honorable gentleman for an adjournment, he would yield his assent; but he protested against the second motion, for the appointment of a Chaplain. He then commenced a high strained eulogium on the assemblage of wisdom, talent, and experience, which the convention embraced—declared the high sense which he entertained of the honor which his constituents had conferred upon him, in making him a member of that respectable body, since he was confidently of opinion that they were competent to transact the business which had been entrusted to their care; that they were equal to every exigence which might occur; and concluded by saying that, therefore, he did not see the necessity of calling in foreign aid!

Washington fixed his eye upon the speaker with a mixture of surprise and indignation, while he uttered this impotent and impious speech; and then looked around to see in what manner it affected others. They did not leave him a minute to doubt—no one deigned to reply, or take the smallest notice of the speaker; but the motion for appointing a Chaplain was instantly seconded and carried; whether under the silent disapprobation of Mr. H——, or his solitary negative, I do not recollect. The motion for an adjournment was then put, and carried unanimously, and the convention adjourned accordingly.

The three days of recess were spent in the manner advised by Dr. Franklin; the opposite parties mixed with each other, and a free and frank interchange of sentiments took place. On the fourth day we assembled again, and if great additional light had not been thrown on the subject, every unfriendly feeling had been expelled, and a spirit of conciliation had been cultivated, which promised at least a calm and dispassionate reconsideration of the subject.

As soon as the Chaplain had ended his prayer, and the minutes of the last meeting were read, all eyes were turned to the Doctor. He rose, and in a few words, stated that during the recess, he had listened attentively to all the arguments pro and con, which had been urged by both sides of the House; that he had himself said much, and thought more on the subject—he saw difficulties and objections which might be urged by individual States against every scheme which had been proposed, and he thought now, more than ever, that the constitution which they were about to form, in order to be just and equal must be formed on the basis of compromise and mutual concession. With such views and feelings, he would now move a reconsideration of the vote last taken on the organization of the Senate. The motion was seconded, the vote carried, the former vote rescinded, and, by a successive motion and resolution, the Senate was organized on the present plan.

One of the greatest constituents of virtue is never to do any thing, when alone, that we should be unwilling to do when in company.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SELECK OSBORNE.

Messrs. Editors—'Twas but yesterday (the 15th,) I heard of the death of MR. SELECK OSBORNE; [illegible] the receipt of the mournful intelligence, I [illegible], impromptu, the following lines:

No more thy pen, with soft and soothing power,
Will deck time's dullest, lonely hour,
No more will breathe thy plaintive strain,
Thy life-spring ne'er shall bloom again.
No more we'll trace thy mournful way
Through rugged life, in sweet poetic lay;
No more prophetic, will the vision shine,
And justice gild thy sweet immortal line:
No more will fancy paint thee in an age
The *Byron* of our land, on history's page—
Those vision'd dreams are fled—all fled with thee,
Thou son of song—the song of poesy.
The clay cold clod alone enshrouds thee now,
But lasting fame shall still entwine thy brow.

This shall survive to be our country's shame,
An OSBORNE poor, died in the lap of fame;
This shall remain and lasting truth condemn,
The callous hearts of learned, *selfish* men:
Farewell, dear shade, let friendship give it here,
'Tis all he has—a silent pitying tear.

SYLVAN.

LETTER
FROM AN OLD FRIEND.

To the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post.

After near two years spent in traversing the globe, it gives me great joy to salute you once more, and in our dear native country. I arrived last week from St. Petersburgh:—such a voyage, in such a vessel! how shall I ever be able to think of it without sickening! The continual succession of breeze, calm, lull, hurricane and squall;—now on our beam-ends—then rolled, whirled, turned topsy-turvy, until with mere efforts at vomiting turned almost inside out, during three mortal months, in a Dutch Galliot, square at both ends and round in the middle, has given me enough of the sea to last me the remainder of my life. We did *at last reach* Nantucket, (our Captain would have liked better to have touched farther south, but he was acquainted with the gulf stream and knew it would not be worth while to attempt it in his vessel)—and I took leave, and set out in a day or two in a steam boat. Ye Gods! what an exchange; one steady, straight forward, unvarying motion—wind or no wind—tide a-head or a-stern, instead of the hop and go forward, cross and justle see-saw of our galliot!—it was delightful in the highest degree.

So then, you are going on fair and flourishing! that *is* pleasant; nothing like making yourselves useful and agreeable to your friends. I found every thing at home in high order—aunt Barbara was overjoyed—my arm-chair was wheeled out—my sanctum in full trim, and, in short, every thing in that happy condition so excellently declared by that comfortable little word—*snug*.

Being old and (worst of all) an old bachelor, and living for myself in general, and my friends in particular, I speedily resumed my old studies—and on Saturday, when the Post was handed me, it seemed so natural, that I almost forgot what time had elapsed since I last received it in the same place. Yet oceans have rolled between us and I have heard conversations in various foreign tongues since then.

* * * * * * * *

I had written thus far before tea, and intended to have finished with a view of my sea and land perils, odd notions, &c. but I have been vexed—and by the Saturday Evening Post—not at it. Humbugged! I exclaimed, the moment I had read one article through—and they have innocently humbugged their readers! slow in the —— (I wont swear,) came you to call that piece of sheer fudge, in your last number, a "*Review?*" how came you to give it a place at all? [illegible] your paper, than you would jump into the Delaware on a first of January, or, prefer a pine wood to a Lehigh coal fire at the same season.

Why, my old friends! this "Review" is a piece of malice prepense, envy, jealousy and abomination. A "Review" indeed! of what? of the writer's spleen and presumption? certainly not of the book. He has seen it, but he never read it; he cannot read it; he will not—he would expire of mortification if he did so; his sole aim is to prevent it from being read—knowing that his efforts are nullified when that is done. But, fair and softly Zoophilus; your influence, great as it may be, cannot induce men to forego their interests and pleasures; that same book will be read—generally read—universally read, when your body, like your *review*, has perished forever. The fiftieth edition of it will be advertised in the 200th volume of the Saturday Evening Post, as surely, as that truth is true, or Zoophilus a flat.

Nay, my darlings, be not alarmed! I will prove it. Here is one that comes out to pronounce judgment on a book, who so far from telling the *whole* truth, garbles what little be does tell, until it is of no value.—Then, forsooth, he tells us the author is not qualified for the task—by the powers there's sheer impudence for you! There is but one comfort left us; we have *his own* word for it that he is a better man than this author, or how could he pronounce judgment.

Now, my dear Saturdays, this is a precious affair; that such a cockrel should thus stand up and tell an enlightened community, having a volume like this written in their mother tongue before their eyes—that *the author* was *unqualified* for his task! why, "thou thrice sodden gull," didst thou not show the defects in the histories of those animals, which *are original*, and studied from living nature? why not show us, where the facts gathered with much diligence and labour from travellers of acknowledged respectability were deficient in arrangement—in propriety or in importance?—out upon thee—the object of Zoophilus is to prejudge as far as possible, and before we part I will give you a shrewd guess of the reason why—or my name is not Barney.

"Natural history is an *amiable science*"—is it my pet? and is not misrepresentation an "*amiable*" practice of yours, Zoophilus? "No accuracy of information—no profound *research*," indeed!—Why, there is no book—no paper—no thing, to those who *will not see*. Go tell your story to the blind, "tell it to marines," or to the friends of Zoophilus—it is untrue, and will be of no avail.

* * * * * * * *

"Keep cool"—I have taken another dish of tea since concluding the last paragraph. But in fact, old as I am, I feel it hard to avoid expressing my indignation when such pitiful attempts are made to forestal public opinion—to prejudge without trial, and to have some unknown whippersnapper, start up after half an hour's skimming of a book, to pronounce judgment on the result of years of patient investigation!

Perhaps I can illuminate you a little on this subject. A short time previous to my leaving St. Petersburgh, my friend Klaas Rosenboom (you remember Klaas,) arrived there from New-York, bringing with him all the American novelties—my file of the Saturday Evening Post, together with various journals, pamphlets, &c. Among the rest was one entitled "A letter to Dr. Thomas P. Jones, &c." This was not examined for several days, and might have been overlooked but for an accident. Professor Mr Schlichtgroll (teacher of moral philosophy in the Imperial Academy) called to pay his respects to Klaas, and while in the room, carelessly turning over the pamphlet he spied something about a new species of *honesty*; whereupon, he requested the pamphlet, which was given. He subsequently printed for the use of his class some extracts of it, under the title of "Mitrovno Shuroodinzolo, &c." or—how to make a book in six weeks.

Now recollecting that this pamphlet was published by a person of the same name as the author of the book on Natural History—it occurred to me, that the spirit of covert spite and actual misrepresentation in *your review*, (never mind, you will not do so again) was somehow connected with this pamphlet. Filled with the notion I sent Simon down to inquire; but you had removed, and he fell in with an old friend, which led to a mug of beer, and so ended his search. However, a friend who called, put the matter out of doubt, by stating that he knew the fact.

Have I not smelled out the rat? Produce—bring out this reviewer—this judge of qualification, and parcel "amiable" personage! Set him forth, and if he do not prove to be a friend, companion, or partizan of the lad, flayed alive and utterly cut to rags, in the pamphlet alluded to, [at first I half suspected it to be that vastly unknown personage himself,] I will almost agree to turn Mahometan, and forswear ham, claret, and Madeira, forever and a day. Bring out then—tell us his name; let us have a "taste of his quality." But no; I will tell you myself hereafter. It is very easy to pronounce sentence; any ugly rascal may serve as "doomster"—but first let us have the evidence examined—let the counsel be heard and the "righteous judge" expound the law, and charge the jury before the verdict.

It appears that this work also is not "impartial," or that some persons and their discoveries are preferred—while "*others of equal worth*" are slighted. Here is the sorest spot after all—this is the aching tooth! Now I can find but two names left out among all those whose standing is of any note in this country, and the first is the name of the individual who cuts so precious a figure in the *pamphlet*. For my part had I such an unfortunate cognomen it would be rather gratifying that no fuss was made about it—after such an exposition—on the same principle that the sage and valorous Quixotte advised his squire when in great *distress*, previous to the adventure of the fulling mills, to keep still.—"Peor es meneallo."

The second name, thus slighted, is that of a man, who for aught we know to the contrary, is "right worshipful." One who has written on *all subjects*, and a few besides:—a describer of indescribables—a discoverer of what mortal man except himself, never has, will, nor can see. From the private history of the preadamite kings of Mexico and Peru to the infinitely *fine* subject of Atmospheric dust:—fish, flesh, and fowl; hard shelled and soft; forest trees and flowers; geology, mineralogy, and all the other *ologies*, not excepting crambology—all—all! have submitted to his sway. Now as it would take a volume to enumerate the title pages of this sublime observer, reader, writer, and—"most excellent critic"—and moreover, as most of *his facts* would be none the worse for being confirmed—it is altogether better that he should be allowed to live peaceably and accumulate, undisturbed, his favourite "atmospheric dust." However, to prove to you that I bear to him no malice, I have sent Simon to-day around among the trunk makers, and to all the pastry cooks in Chesnut street, with a view to purchase all the copies of his works yet to be found, all of which I intend to forward as a present to my friend *Strausedorf*, of Dorpt, whom I spent a month with during my sojourn at Cronstadt. He is an antiquary, and is preparing a great work on *Kakobibliology*, in which this [illegible] for the last two weeks, out of pure envy. This same "reviewed" book sells well; is subscribed for by a very respectable and increasing number of persons, and all who read it are delighted with it. Do not be surprised to hear of the death of some of these folks; they have, it is true, spit forth some of their spite—but it accumulates too rapidly, and will soon burst and kill them. Should such an unfortunate event occur, the health office should be immediately informed, as the whole vicinity might be endangered.

I will wager you a mug of Pepper's best beer, (and it is the *best* in the world, almost; nothing like it in Prussia, Austria, or Russia; I cannot speak of England, as I drank porter while there)—that I could *name* this reviewer—nay, better than this I have resolved to procure a portrait of him. My friend *Kennedy*, in Walnut street, is to make me a frame with two compartments, and I shall place this portrait as a companion to a fine crayon drawing of the unfortunate *Jacko*, who died a few days since in Market street. This picture you may be sure of seeing in the next annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts.

There is no need of particular invitation—you shall hear from me soon again. My budget contains some rare *nuts* for you, and if nothing happens, we shall crack them cosily together hereafter. In my next you shall have a full account of the precious voyage I mentioned in the beginning. B. O.

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CITY LEGISLATURE.—The members of the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, assembled on the 13th inst. in their respective chambers.

THOMAS KITTERA, Esquire, was re-chosen president of the select council, and THOMAS BRADFORD, Jr. Esquire, clerk.

JOSHUA PERCIVAL, Esquire, was re-elected president of the common council, and JOHN C. LOWBER, Esq. clerk.

Mr. JAMES YOUNG was re-appointed messenger of the two councils.

Mr. HALE, Mr. CUTHBERT, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. GARRET, of the select council, and Mr. HAINES, Mr. JONES, Mr. PURVES, and Mr. TROTH, of the common council, compose the watering committee, for the ensuing year.

At a joint meeting of the Select and Common Council, held on Tuesday morning in the Chamber of Common Council, JOSEPH WATSON, Esq. was unanimously re-elected Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

LITERARY.

Mr. T. Moore is employed in writing the Life of Lord Byron, which is to accompany a most splendid edition of the noble Author's Works, to be published by Murray.

Captain Kotzebue is about to publish an account of his late voyages to South America, the Pacific, Kamtschatka, and the sea of Oonalaska, accompanied by professor Eschscholtz, a naturalist, now in London.

The works of Mc. de Genlis, in the late Paris edition, make eighty four volumes.

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, has been discontinued and left the field to Dr. Brewster's admirable Journal of Science.

Owing to the violence of the gale, the steamboat Philadelphia, of the line between this city and Norfolk, (Va.) was prevented leaving that place until Friday morning last; during Friday night she lay under shelter of New Point Comfort. By these delays the passengers did not reach Dover until the Norfolk had left that place on her return passage to Philadelphia; they were therefore under the necessity of waiting for a second trip of the Norfolk, and reached this city on Monday evening. No accident had occurred to the Philadelphia. Her machinery has lately been repaired; and is now in complete order, and from her late performance, it is confidently expected that this line will in future give entire satisfaction and great despatch to Southern Travellers.

We are happy to state, that at a late meeting of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Museum, they determined to take, for the use and exhibition of that interesting institution, the third story of the Arcade, on a lease of ten years. This arrangement, equally beneficial to the Museum, and promotive of the interest of the Arcade, will ensure the success of the latter beyond a doubt.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Atkinson & Alexander,

As it is the fashion to publish the gigantic productions of nature in different parts of the country, I wish you to insert in the Evening Post the dimensions of a sweet potatoe raised by my neighbour, L. Dare, of Salem county, N. J. It is 12 inches in length, 17 inches in circumference, and weighs 64 ounces. The average of the patch is 125 bushels per acre.

A SUBSCRIBER.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The London papers contain a variety of extracts upon the trade and manufactures of Great Britain, which show an evident and continued improvement in the general aspect of affairs. Business increases but slowly, however, and the prices are little better. But employment is becoming more plentiful every week, and it is confidently hoped "that the effects of the late depression will soon disappear, leaving only a salutary lesson behind."

A very general impression prevails, that though the opening of the ports has caused a sudden and considerable decline in the prices of grain, such depression will not be lasting, but that home and foreign corn will, between this and Christmas experience a considerable advance.

The trial of the seventy-two deputies who voted the inability of Ferdinand to reign, in 1823, has finished. They are condemned to be strangled, and their property confiscated.

The British frigate Sybille, has lost 100 men killed and wounded, in an attack upon some Greek pirates, and was obliged to withdraw from the contest, and to surrender a prize and some prisoners she had taken.

The Emperor of Russia has instituted a Censorship of the Press; which, remarks the London Courier, is an indication of the progress of free discussion in that country.

On the 6th September, an aggregate Catholic Meeting was held in Dublin, at which it was solemnly resolved to make the old Catholic fund applicable to the relief of the forty shilling freeholders, by advancing sums in the way of loan.

The disturbances are not over at Constantinople. The Sultan was attacked one day going to prayers by the populace.

The Liverpool papers take particular notice of Capt. Symmes' theory. One of the editors says that the notion of concentric spheres is an old notice of Dr. Halley's.

Mr. Green, the aeronaut, is still making his occasional journeys up the atmosphere in the country towns of England.

It is stated in an official Report of the British Stamp Office, that Sir William Congreve's invention—which was adopted in preference to that of Perkins,—for the prevention of forgery in stamps, bank notes, &c. has utterly failed as to the main object.

The number of tracts issued by the London Religious Tract Society last year was 10,500,000; the publications in all languages, since the establishment of the Society, are estimated to exceed 100,000,000. Since 1808, tracts have been printed in forty two languages; and the receipts, during the last year, in England and America, amount to 1,640,000 dollars.

The Emperor of Russia was to have been crowned on the 5th of Sept. at Moscow.

An Algerine squadron of 13 vessels, is cruising on the western coast of Italy, capturing vessels under the Roman flag. His holiness the Pope has applied to France for a naval force, to aid him.

Mr. Canning has left London for Paris.

The Journal des Debats says, that an English squadron is in the Mediterranean preparing to take the islands of Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, should the negociations for them at Madrid fail.

Spain continues in an unsettled state, and the resignation of the Duke Del Infantado [illegible] the extent of *four millions*. It is not, however, to be imagined that this will wholly leave the country, in the shape of specie—a considerable portion of it will no doubt be required in manufacture.

A brother of Sir Robert Wilson has been killed by the accidental discharge of a musket, while he and his friend were on a shooting excursion.

It is said that the heir male and lineal descendant of the Earl of Perth, has lately been discovered to be a poor pitman in Painsher colliery.

In England, lately, a poor widow, found herself and six children in a starving condition, and without money or employment. Her eldest daughter cut off her hair and sold it for four pence. After the food which this procured was consumed, the widow committed a small theft and was imprisoned. What became of her wretched children is not said.

A man is to be tried in Paris at the Court of Assizes who pretends to be descended from the ancient kings of Denmark. His name is Duhamel, and he presents a long genealogical list to prove his case. This hopeful offspring of Canute and Hamlet is accused of forgery!

Sir Francis Burdett is now sojourning in Paris, where he and his suite occupy *twenty seven rooms*. The Morning Herald says, this does not look as if the bad times had extended to the English agriculturalists.

In Ireland, the fever produced by the privations they suffer from the want of food and raiment continues to spread. The alarming state of fever in Limerick, has obliged the Governors of the Hospital to forward a requisition of the Mayor for a meeting of the inhabitants. Such is the state of the fever hospital that there are one hundred and sixty patients who, for want of sufficient accommodation, are obliged to lie two or three in a bed. The want of straw beds for the poor, aggravates the affliction of the disease. There were 1,746 persons admitted into the Hospital of Limerick within the last nine months.

After the Coronation of the Emperor of Russia a public dinner is to be given to the people, when twenty-four thousand persons will sit down at once to table.

One hundred guineas have been transmitted to the Committee for distressed printers, by Mr. Clement, the proprietor of the Chronicle and Observer newspapers.

Lord Rodon has caused forty ejectments to be served upon his tenants in consequence of the part they took at the late election, in favor of the popular candidate.

The scull of Pope has been dug up in Twickenham Church, and casts from it are selling in London.

The Evangelical Magazine contains an advertisement, to those who may wish to adopt a son or a daughter, or both, of two fine children, of about 10 years, whom the parents, in consequence of misfortunes, will assign over to the applicants, as their own offspring!

The king of Spain has appointed general Rodile a field Marshal, in consideration of his bravery in the defence of Callao.

The famous "Bow Bells" of London have been silenced. Part of the tower fell down in the beginning of August, and it was feared the residue would follow, if the ringing of the bells were not intermitted. Such was formerly the zeal in favor of this music, that one citizen left two houses in Bow Lane, (from which the parish receives 100*l.* per annum,) for maintaining two of the bells. A lady also bequeathed 2000*l.* for embellishing the church, and furnishing it with bells: and even now so great is the interest they excite, that public meetings have been held to devise ways and means for setting the bells a ringing again.

In the course of the late insurrection at Constantinople, the Janissaries had at one time so far prevailed as to break into a part of the seraglio, where some of the females of the harem were seen by them. When the intruders were repelled, the women, guilty of being visible, were tied up in sacks and thrown into the sea. This is not altogether unlike the justice of more civilized societies—only it is fair to the sultan to say, that the Janissaries also were punished.

The recent Spanish official decree of death and attainder against all the members of the Cortes who voted the temporary deposition of King Ferdinand in 1823, is one of the most melancholy monuments of injustice and infatuation with which the history of despotism has been furnished. It comprises the names of the ablest statesmen, the greatest orators, the most intrepid patriots, and the best scholars, that have appeared in Spain for ages past.

SLAVE TRADE.

The Portuguese schooner La Fortuna has been carried into Sierra Leone, by the British ship of war Brazen, having on board at the time of her capture 145 Africans. Of this number 45 died on the passage to Sierra Leone, and the remainder were more or less afflicted with the diseases engendered on board these slave vessels. A French frigate built ship had been fallen in with, having on board seven hundred victims, destined for slavery. Ten vessels were lying in the river Bonny, to take on board cargoes of these unfortunate people.

Accounts from Sierra Leone are to the 25th of June. There is not much news, either public or private, in the papers. Some fears are expressed lest the lamented death of the late Governor should lead to attempts, on the part of the Native Chiefs, to renew the detestable traffic, to the extinction of which his efforts were so steadily and so successfully directed. It is, at the same time, stated, that many of those Chiefs, even those most notorious for their encouragement of the Slave Trade, seem now heartily disposed to co-operate in putting an end to it, and have made offers of ceding such parts of their territories, as may be necessary for the formation of settlements for that purpose.

Burning of an Israelite in Spain.—The following are the particulars of the late horrible sacrifice in Spain. The brotherhood of "Saint Hermandad" took the road to Valencia, followed by numbers of associates, to sacrifice the unfortunate Hebrew. All the thieves, smugglers, assassins, surrounded the "pile," carrying the banners of the Inquisition and Saint Dominique, preceded by Monks, singing the Psalms of David. Between them was placed their unfortunate victim, who clad in a smock frock, upon which was painted various devils, having on his head a pasteboard cap, decorated with flames of fire. He was escorted by two Dominican friars, who complimented him upon the occasion of his being about to be burned for the salvation of his soul; and previous to his ascending the faggots they embraced him. The wretched man having been gagged and tied down, the torch was applied, and torturers surrounded the pile, singing hymns to drown his cries.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS

FOR SEPTEMBER.

Carriage Costume.—High dress of lilac *Gros de Naples*, fastened behind; the fullness of the corsage brought to the centre in the front and back; the sleeve large and full at the top, but small below the elbow; corded *epaulette*, divided in the centre, and trimmed with narrow pinked scollops; the cuff formed by two rows of vandykes pinked, one row pointing upwards, the other extending towards the hand, with a gold bracelet between. The skirt ornamented with three of pinked trimming, of the same material as the dress, emanating from a button that heads each division; widening as they proceed, they take a semi-circular direction till they meet, and, by their junction, form a continuous chain of scollops; beneath is a satin *rouleau*. Pinked scolloped *pelerine* of lilac *Gros de Naples*, pointed behind, and tied in front with a satin bow of the same colors and confined at the waist by the *ceinture*. Blond lappet cap; the border extremely full, spreading like a fan, and rather low in front, arranged in deep vandykes or zig-zags on the sides and adorned with flowers; trimming of the crown in accordance, and a bow of gold and rose-colour sealed gauze ribbon at the top. Gold chain and embossed Grecian cross; long gold ear-rings, yellow gloves and shoes.

Evening Dress.—White Italian crape dress, worn over a gold color satin slip; the corsage moderately high, and adorned in front with two pinnatified branches in gold color satin, diverging from the centre of the waist to the top of the bust, and terminating beneath a cape of about a quarter of a yard in depth, divided on the shoulder and trimmed with a gold color satin piping and narrow blond. The sleeve is short and full, set in regular plaits, and reversed in the hand round the arm. The skirt has a border of gold-color satin pipings, the three upper rows commencing by a satin bow, [illegible] satin roll and palm branches are arranged alternately, and beneath are three pipings, as above, equi-distant. Large white *crape lisse* sleeves are still in favor, and are confined at the waist by broad Egyptian bracelets. Gold color satin sash with short bows in front, the ends fringed and of different lengths. The hair is parted towards the left temple in large curls, and adorned with a Provence rose in front, and shaded gauze ribbon in puffs at the back. White kid gloves, and white satin shoes.

La Belle Assemblee.

The fine frigate built ship Baltimore, was left safe at anchor within ten miles of Annapolis, at half past nine on Monday morning. She was towed down by steamboats from her anchorage off Sparrow's Point. She drew full 20 feet, yet did not touch even to turn up the mud after she was got under weigh. A splendid entertainment was given on board, to a large number of ladies and gentlemen of Baltimore, by her commander, captain Buchanan.

The last Albany papers received, contain accounts of two recent instances of violation of the grave in that city. The body of a man drowned, and buried as a stranger, under the direction of the coroner, was claimed by his friends—on opening the grave, it was found that the body had been removed. The body of a colored woman had also been taken from the grave.

Particles of gold, perfectly free from alloy, have been picked upon the land of col. William J. Lewis, near Lynchburg, Va. It is said to be a common occurrence, particularly after heavy rains, to find it scattered over the soil. The largest pieces ever found yielded little more than 5 ounces of pure gold. A mine is to be opened on the land, in the course of the ensuing year.

The steam boats Phœnix and Congress, on lake Champlain, run a foul of one another on the night of the 5th inst. by which two passengers were killed and several injured. The mail bags and the passengers baggage on board the Congress were knocked overboard and lost in 30 or 40 feet water, and the vessels were considerably damaged. They both had lights up at the time, and there is much said as to whom was in the fault.

Tobago papers state that all confidence had been destroyed between the Colonial House of Assembly and Sir F. P. Robinson, Governor of that island. A petition had been forwarded home for his removal, in which he is charged with divers acts of misgovernment and mal-administration. The governor had embarked for England.

A robbery was committed on Dr. Caleb Parker of Elkton, on Saturday week. The Doctor was on his return from visiting some of his patients at North East, and when about three miles from Elkton a man stepped into the road, levelled a pistol at his breast and threatened his life, if he did not immediately deliver his watch and purse. The doctor being entirely unarmed, was compelled to comply with the request. The purse only contained a trifle of change, but the watch was valuable. The alarm was spread, and on the following day the robber was apprehended at Port Deposit, he confessed the crime gave up the property, and was safely lodged in prison.

North Carolina still retains in her Criminal Code, modes of punishment which many of the states have deemed it expedient to abolish. We learn by the Raleigh Star of the 13th inst. that at the last session of the superior court, Simmons May was found guilty of grand larceny, in stealing three bars of iron, and sentenced to receive 25 lashes and be imprisoned until he pay all cost of prosecution, and that William L. Wolf, indicted for an assault on constable Bobbitt, with intent to kill, plead guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months and to stand in the stocks one hour.

The New Hampshire Patriot states, that there is a Free Stone Quarry in Francestown, which yields its proprietors a clear annual profit of $3000 a year after paying all the expenses of working. The quarry was discovered about twenty years ago.—It is situated in the midst of the hardest granite of the state. The free stone is wrought as easily as wood, receives a fine polish, and endures the fire, when used for fire places, better than almost any other material.

GOV. TROUP AND THE INDIANS.

The Creek Indians have sent ten warriors to endeavor to persuade the Georgia Surveyors to desist from the attempt they are commanded by Governor Troup to make—and if they find no efficacy in words, to use force, seize the instruments, and drive the alleged intruders from the ground. They say they are about to seek new habitations—leaving their women, children, and property at their present homes for a while—and that the Surveyors will be followed by crowds of young men, who fear neither the Great Spirit, nor their father the President, but will insult their women, eat up their corn, and drive off their cattle. The United States' Agent endeavored to deter them from taking any step, but in vain. Gov. Troup has sent a military force to back his Surveyors.

A Trenton, New Jersey, paper of Saturday states, that several cases of yellow fever occurred in the upper part of that and in Middlesex counties, during the last month, in some of them death was preceded by the black vomit. Much sickness of different descriptions has raged through the country this season.

The Nashville Whig of the 30th ult. says, that, on the preceding Thursday, (the 28th ult.) a duel was fought between General Samuel Houston and General William White, in consequence of a challenge from the latter. General White was severely wounded. The combat took place in Kentucky, just over the line.

It is stated in the Brooklyn Star, that a Canal Boat arrived at Mr. Dilworth's dock, in Flatlands, Kings county, N.Y. a few days since, from Peru, on Lake Champlain, with the frame, shingles, boards, &c. for a new two story house, 50 by 40 feet, for the country residence of Mr. Prince. The boat was 6 days from Lake Champlain to New-York.

The Visiters of the University of Virginia held their regular autumnal meeting at Charlottesville on the 2d inst. Among the distinguished gentlemen present, who formed the Board were Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe—the first of which was appointed Rector. The Central Gazette says that the entire plan of the institution has undergone a thorough investigation and the most salutary results are anticipated from the zealous labors of such men as are now Visiters.

M. Malacarne, an Italian Geometrican, pretends to have strictly resolved the famous problem of the quadrature of the circle. His proposition is this: "The circumference of a circle is composed of three sides of a square equal to the circle, plus the semi-diameter." He offers a reward of three hundred francs to the first person who shall before the first of November next, convict him of error.

The following judicial decision in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Western District, September 1826, has been pronounced by Tilghman, Chief Justice. It was in an action of *homine replegiando*, and the question was, whether under the act for the gradual abolition of slavery, passed 1st March 1780, and the act to explain and amend the same, passed 29th March 1788, the child of one who is a servant till the age of 28 years, can be held for the same period, and on the same conditions, as its mother, who was the daughter [illegible] the age of 28 years, but one whose mother was a servant for life, or a slave, at the time of its birth."

The letter of Mr. Jay, in the collections of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, seems to put the authorship of Washington's Valedictory Address in the aspect in which most judicious persons have usually considered it. Few have doubted that Washington's wise and sagacious mind was capable of the strain of *thought* contained in that famous document; but it was thought that a more scholastic hand was traceable in the style. The dignity, and directness of mind, of that venerable man, forbade the belief of any farther interference of another hand; but to *that* extent the aid of Hamilton is rendered certain by the letter referred to.

BOSTON.—This town is rapidly increasing. The Evening Gazette enumerates the travelling of one day, Saturday, Sept. 23, between the hours of 5 A. M. and 9 P. M. From this it appears that the number of four horse coaches passing over the whole was 125; two horse coaches, 211; caryalls and pleasure wagons, 594; horses and chaise, 1170; baggage wagons, 238; ox and horse wagons, 462; butchers' carts and wagons, 321; milk carts, 192; market carts and wagons, 1440; trucks and wood carts, 215; hand carts and barrows, 31; passengers on horseback, 131; foot passengers, 4919. Total, 10,060. Of these 2609 passed over Boston Neck; 2743 over Charlestown Bridge; 1525 over Cambridge bridge; 1480 over South Boston Bridge—1036 over Craig's Bridge, and 647 over the Mill Dam. The day was rainy after eleven o'clock, and from that cause it is conjectured there was one quarter to one third less travelling than usual in pleasure carriages.

Adventures of a cent.—A lad who was an apprentice to a goldsmith in Portsmouth, N. H. in 1800, hammered a cent into an octagon, marked the initials of his name, and the date, Sept. 7, that being the day on which he was 14 years old, and sent it abroad among its fellows. About a month since, the cent found its way into the hands of the same person, now aged 40, after traversing the world for the period of 26 years.

The Baltimore Patriot contains the following card:—

Mrs. Royal, the authoress, so well known to the American public, has arrived in our city, and we learn will do herself the honour of waiting on the citizens of *Baltimore* in the course of this week, to obtain that patronage for her works that may be awarded to their merit by a liberal and enlightened community. She is the widow of a Revolutionary Officer, and is a Marylander by birth.

Mrs. R. we understand is now in Philadelphia, soliciting patronage for her work.

In Catskill, and that vicinity, a malignant sore throat and whooping cough, prevails amongst children to a general and fatal extent. The last Recorder mentions the death of 13 children from 15 months to 11 years of age. Scarcely a family, we understand, has escaped an attack in some shape; though not very severely in the cases of adults.

As a proof of the rise of property in the city of New-Orleans, it is stated in the Advertiser, that "an auction was held in New-Orleans, by order of the Court of Probates. Seven lots, situated in different streets, were sold for the round sum of $114,000, averaging $16,000 to a house, and yet not one of the buildings are three stories high.

DESHA SET FREE!

We learn by a letter published in the Frankfort Argus, of the 23d ult. dated Cynthia, Sept. 23rd, that Isaac B. Desha, charged with the murder of Francis Baker, has been admitted to bail, himself in the sum of $1000 with two securities for the like sum each. The petition that was filed in his behalf made two prayers, first that he should be *discharged*, because of his not having had a speedy trial; and secondly that he might be admitted to bail upon the ground that if this latter prayer should be granted he could not escape, because of his debilitated condition. On the first prayer the Judge took time to make up an opinion; but acceded to the latter on the [illegible] mentioned above. The Judge who has made this *strange decision*, is named [illegible], and received his *appointment from Governor Desha, the father of* Isaac B. Desha, the supposed murderer.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 21st ult. gives a report, which prevailed there, that the Pawnee Indians had attacked and murdered a party of men on their return from Santa Fe, supposed to be part of the United States expedition for surveying the road to that place. The report was brought from two different nations of Indians, the Osages and the Kansas. The Pawnees are a very extensive nation of Indians consisting of three tribes; the Pawnee Loups, Pawnee Republics, and Pawnees of the Plains. They inhabit an immense tract of country extending from the mouth of the Platte to the Rocky Mountains.

The execution of John Brewer, who has lately been tried and convicted for perjury, in a capital case, in Missouri, and sentenced to be hanged, is deferred until the last day of November next. The delay is granted to gratify the counsel for the prisoner, who wish to bring in a point of law before the Supreme Court which does not sit until November, at St. Louis.

Account of the Manufacturing Establishments in Patterson, New Jersey.

There are in Patterson 18 cotton mills now in operation, and 3 undergoing repairs, and expect soon to be in operation.

The number of spindles now in operation,	17,[illegible]
The number soon to be employed,	4,[illegible]
Total,	21,[illegible]
Annual consumption of cotton by the mills now at work,	1,184,000 lbs.
Annual consumption when the mills repairing go into operation,	1,4[illegible] lbs.
There are in the factories,	79 hand looms
And in the town, exclusive of the above,	380
Total,	459 hand looms

Of this number, 317 are now employed.

There are in the factories 246 power looms, of which 239 are in operation.

The cloth woven on the hand looms, exclusive of that in the factories, is 32,302 yards weekly.

Cloth woven on the power looms in the factories, is 25,360 yards weekly.

A letter from the Post Master General states, that agreeably to a resolution of Congress, passed at the last session, General Bernard would commence, about the 20th of the present month, a reconnoissance of the several routes designated for a mail road between Baltimore and Philadelphia. This resolution, it will be recollected, was passed with a view to the obtaining of information necessary to determine the most suitable route for a mail road which will furnish a regular transportation of the great mails during the winter season. The delays which have heretofore occurred have been occasioned by the difficulty of crossing the Susquehanna in the winter, and by the miserable condition of the roads in its vicinity. The survey now to be made will embrace three distinct routes; the *first* crossing the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace, the *second* at Port Deposit, and the *third* at Conewingo Bridge.

STEAM BOATS.

Our Eastern friends at Albany and New York, seem highly delighted with the performance of the steam-boat Philadelphia, in making a trip between those two places in somewhat more than twelve hours. We can see nothing very surprising in this; the ordinary steam boats of Cincinnati frequently arrive at Louisville from this place in ten and eleven hours—a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. But, had the New York editors been in the habit of looking at our steam-boat memoranda, they would have found that the "trip" from New Orleans to Louisville, a [illegible] one thousand of which is against the powerful current of the Mississippi, has been performed in little more than *nine days!*

The following anecdote, however, gives us reason to believe that, even this, may be called a tedious voyage. Captain ——, of the C. lately went into the port of Orleans without his rudder—some merchants, on board, exclaimed, "Why, Captain, where is your rudder?" "Gentlemen," replied the Captain, "the naked truth is, that my boat ran so fast between this place and Baton Rouge, that the rudder could not keep up with her."—*Cincinnati Reg.*

Mr. Randolph.—The Richmond Enquirer says, "We understand, that a letter has been received from a gentleman in London (dated the 4th Aug.) stating that Mr. John Randolph dined with him; and declared in the course of conversation that the U. States was the only country for a man to live in. He was to set out on the next day for France; and was to return to the United States by the 1st Dec.

COL. DUANE'S VISIT TO COLOMBIA.

Having lately read Col. Duane's visit to Colombia, I cannot refrain (says Mr. Noah) from speaking in terms of delight, at the chaste and beautiful representations given by him of a country "springing as he observes, out of chaos;" a country on which the hand of nature has lavishly bestowed bounties withheld from all others, as yet known to us.

One is at a loss, in following the route of the traveller, to say which is most to be admired, the lofty and bold feature of the Cordilleras, &c. the enchanting plains of Santa Rosa; the dangerous and narrow passes of the Chama, and Cabrera, &c.; the Falls of Taquendama, with a hundred minor remarks on that gifted land; inviting the perusal and attention of the enquiring mind. The adult, as well as the youth of both sexes, will receive pleasure and instruction, by becoming acquainted with some of the hidden features of this fascinating territory, hitherto overawed by the tyrannic sway of Spanish domination, and rendered useless almost, but to the votaries of cloistered religion. The hood and the cowl, I trust, will soon give place to the tolerant spirit of universal benevolence, while the political and commercial relations between the two republics, will be cemented in the bonds of true and lasting friendship.

Don Jouquim Barrozo Pereira, of the Portuguese Legation, has given notice in the Philadelphia Gazette, to "all Portuguese citizens in the United States of America, that he has been authorised to administer the oath to the Constitutional Chart of the kingdom of Portugal and its dominions; all those residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, were requested to call at his residence in Chesnut street, No. 218, on the 12th inst. between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon; and all others residing in the different states of the Union, may take the said oath by proxy, duly authorised for that purpose, any day after the above mentioned day."

BOLIVAR AT BOGOTA.—A letter from an officer on board the Colombian corvette Boyaca, to a gentleman in Savannah, dated Carthagena, the 17th of August last, says:

"We arrived here three days ago from Chagres, with Peruvian troops, and are to sail again to-morrow, to convey the Admiral, officers, and men, of the Peruvian Navy to this place. The Liberator BOLIVAR has arrived at Bogota from Peru, and his orders are daily expected for the troops to march against PAEZ, in Venezuela. Should PAEZ offer resistance there will be hard fighting."

Vera Cruz papers to the 16th ultimo have been received by the brig Cato. The Mercurio of the 12th, contains a letter addressed by Mr. POINSETT to the citizens of the United States residing in Mexico, inviting them to join the legation in wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days, in testimony of respect for the memories of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

We observe recruiting orders from commodore Porter, with the device: God and Liberty.

The 16th ultimo, anniversary of the "glorious cry of Independence in the town of Dolores," was to be

[illegible] at a pomp and rejoicement at Vera Cruz and elsewhere.

On the 20th August, the election of representatives for the national congress, took place in Mexico. The Aguila states that the liberal and federal party triumphed completely in the metropolis, and was believed to have done so throughout the Mexican union. At an early hour in the morning, says that paper, the whole population of the capital was in motion, proceeding to the polls. It does not appear that any disorders occurred.

The Drama.

"Oberon, or the Charmed Horn," a new and very splendid scenic exhibition, has attracted goodly numbers of our citizens to the Circus this week. The piece has been produced with great labour, and considering the limited means at the disposal of the manager, affords a very interesting spectacle. This place of amusement will close in about a fortnight.

The Boston Lounger says, we will not do our own judgment so much violence, or that of our readers so much indignity, as to offer a criticism upon Mr. Pelby's Macbeth. Suffice it to say, the character was completely *murdered*. Throughout the whole performance there was not a redeeming *point*, or a specimen of fine delivery. We have two wishes in relation to this actor we will venture to express. The one is, that he may have an overflowing house at his benefit, and the other, that the evening's performance may be his last upon our boards in this line of character. We believe the theatrical public will most heartily coincide with us in this expression.

Signor Garcia and family, and the other members of the Italian troupe of opera performers, sailed on Saturday last from New York, in the brig Brown, Skinner, for Vera Cruz.

The committee appointed to award the prize for the best poetic address, to be recited at the opening of the New-York Theatre Bowery—after a careful and attentive perusal of about one hundred and fifty, which were offered for the premium, voted in favor of the one written by Grenville Mellen, Esq. of North Yarmouth, state of Maine, to whom they awarded the prize of $100. The committee also awarded an additional prize of $100 to Dr. Thomas Farmer of Charleston, S. C. for an address which was deemed best calculated for dramatic effect.

The theatrical attractions in New York at present are unusually great. Mr. Macready at the Park, Mr. Booth at Chatham Garden, Mrs. Sandford, late Mrs. Holman, and Mr. Maywood at the Lafayette Theatre. The three first played on Monday night, and each attracted a full audience. The New-York theatre will open on Monday evening, with Holcroft's comedy of the Road to Ruin, and the farce of Raising the Wind. Previous to the Play, the Prize Poem, written by Grenville Mellen, Esq. of Portland, Maine, will be spoken by Mr. Barrett. Between the Play and Farce, the Second Prize Poem, written by Dr. H. T. Farmer, of Charleston, South Carolina, will be spoken by Mrs. Young, late of the London Theatres.

The equestrian company, under the management of Mr. M'Cracken, is now performing in Providence, to overflowing houses.—The Journal states that the circus has become one of the most fashionable and best patronized public amusements they have ever had in the town.

Mr. Kean played Hamlet for his benefit at Quebec. Mrs. Barnes took her benefit on the 2d inst.—The Montreal papers of the 7th inst. stated that Mr. Kean and Mrs. Barnes would play a few nights in Mr. Blanchard's theatre in Montreal.

The Quebec papers state that there was quite a *theatrical row* in that city on the last night of Kean's performance. It seems that while Kean was performing Hamlet, he refused to go on, after the commencement of the second act—in consequence, as it is said, of "finding it impossible longer to contend with the gross errors and inattention of some of the performers, who marred his acting in the finest passages, and being also apprized that the absence of others of the company would stop the progress of the piece in a future scene." He stated these circumstances, craved the indulgence of the audience, and left the stage. The manager was then called for. "Mr. Blanchard then appeared, and attempted an explanation which, (says the editor of the Gazette,) we understood to import that the company had played the same tragedy before with unbounded applause, that he was not himself an actor, that he believed every one of the company who had appeared in the tragedy on the former occasion was then present at his duty." However, as the Quebec editor informs us, "the explanation was not considered satisfactory;" and "on attempting to go on with the Ballet, as soon as Mr. C. Blanchard made his appearance, a tremendous uproar was raised, of hisses, shouts and groans. Mr. Spiller and Mr. Gale attempted explanations, but were not listened to, the people in the pit rushed into the saloon, when the benches were torn up and thrown upon the stage and a general *row* ensued."

The Huron chiefs were to see Kean perform at Quebec. The Mercury says—During his stay in this city the four Huron chiefs, Aharathaha, Tsawanhoutei, Tsione, Teachandale, Tsouchahissen, from Lorette, have been introduced to the great actor who was so much struck with the native dignity of their manners, that he presented each of them with a silver medal, in token of his friendship, neatly executed by Mr. Smillie, and bearing the following inscription.

PRESENTED
BY EDMUND KEAN,
The British Actor,
To ———
A Chief of the Huron Indians,
OCTOBER 5, 1826.

Mr. Kean was afterwards adopted in the Tribe by the *nom de guerre* of *Adanicouidet*. Capt. Sir William Wiseman of H. M. S. Jupiter, commissary General Turquand, and several Naval Officers and friends of Mr. Kean, were present at the ceremony.

Mr. Sinclair, the celebrated vocalist, was last at Liverpool, and was expected to appear in that city.

The London Morning Post states, that notwithstanding Mr. Price has become the lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, the management is left to the Committee.

Frederick Reynolds, has undertaken, on the part of his friend Price, to read, superintend, and prepare for representation, all dramatic productions at Drury Lane Theatre during the ensuing season.

An entirely new stage has been erected at Drury Lane Theatre, and the whole interior has been newly painted and decorated, preparatory to the opening on the 23d September. The author of 'High-ways and Bye-ways,' has a tragedy in rehearsal there, which will be acted during the season. Kean, on his return from America, will perform the principal character.

"How are you this morning?" said Fawcett, the stage manager, to Cooke. "Not at all myself," said the tragedian. "Then I congratulate you," returned the other, "for be whoever else you may, you will be a *gainer* by the bargain."

(A free translation from the song of a young Cherokee Chief.)

THE PRIDE OF INDIA TREE.

Come under the Pride of India my *Love*,
Where Beauty is building her leafy Bower,
And pure as the blossoms, that mingle above,
Our thoughts shall be in the moonlight hour.

Come under the Pride of India *dearest*,
The balm that lives in thy tender breathing
Shall be to my senses, the first and nearest,
Tho' a forest of fragrance should proffer its wreathing.

Come under the Pride of India *sweetest*,
Where the pale pink star of the clustering flow'rs,
Shall be brighter than any in heaven thou meetest,
For they never could beam on a bliss like ours.

Come under the Pride of India my *life*,
Ere the breeze shall come with a harming hand,
And break the blossoms away in strife,
To wither them up in the dewless sand.

Come under the Pride of India my *blessing*,
While others are bathing its buds, and say,
"Young lips of Love should be now caressing,
When hope is blooming in life's soft May."

GIOVANNI.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The biography from a friend at "De Witt's Valley," has been placed on file for publication.

"Misanthropic Ruminations," No. 2, & No. 3, "Sketches of America," by a Traveller, are received.

If "An Observer" will send his observations in legible characters, we shall give them an insertion.

We have not had time to examine several other articles received this week—but they shall have early attention.

EUROPE.

The recent arrivals from Europe bring interesting but painful particulars of the state of England and Ireland. Notwithstanding the amount of liberal contributions in several of the districts most exposed to want by the variation of trade, numerous families have scarcely been able to procure a sustenance of the most wretched materials, and little, or no promise is found in the present state of things to warrant a hope of an immediate melioration of the condition of the suffering operators. The demand for manufactures is not sufficient to employ one half of those who depend upon the loom and the shuttle for their daily bread—the usual resort has been had in similar troubles, that of selling piece-meal their wardrobes and furniture. The poor wretches are always without credit—and now the inclemency of autumn is adding its horrors of cold and disease to that of famine and idleness. Much has been anticipated from the recent measures of the ministry, in issuing an order in council for the introduction of oats, &c.—doubtless this measure will be attended by many mitigatory effects; it will prevent a rise in the necessaries of life—but it should be borne in mind that this admission of grain is not on account of the poverty of the people, but the absolute failure of crops—three out of five of the edibles having been almost entirely cut off—but even should the introduction of grain be ever so great, where would the sufferers obtain the *money* to purchase it?

In Ireland things are in a much worse state than in England—there are no poor laws in that miserable vice-kingdom, (we might, in reference to the treatment it has received, call it a kingdom of vice,) and sickness has long since followed in the track of famine—and what *starvation* spares loathsome disease is sweeping to the grave. The persons who hold the property of Ireland do not live upon their estates, and there are none to whom the sufferers can, by *law*, apply.

In Russia, punishment for conspiracy, and the riot of coronation are occupying the public minds. From Greece, the accounts are of the most disastrous kind; defeat follows defeat, and the handful of those who, having placed their life upon the die, must stand the cast, are retreating from one defence to another, with scarcely a gleam of hope—at no time since the first effort of Greece to shake off the Turkish chain has her cause presented so discouraging an aspect.

From Constantinople, we learn that the destruction of the Janissaries has not produced all the advantages that were looked for by other bodies in the Empire—different classes, it is likely, must soon yield, and it cannot be long before the Mosque will yield up its treasures to the throne.

Spain is yet wallowing in the mire of ignorance and tyranny, and in order to gratify the feelings of tyranny, they have recently performed the *horrid farce* of an *auto de fe*, in burning an unoffending Jew.

This is Europe—let Americans avoid the vices as they would escape the slavery and wretchedness of the old world.

SLAVERY.

We referred incidentally last week to Miss Frances Wright, whose book, in our humble opinion, if calculated to produce any effect, would be more injurious to our country, than all that ever entered the wire drawn fancies of Hawks, Fearon, and the whole host of bilious libellers that have made books for the benefit of the Quarterly Review these twenty years past—but Miss Wright's book will be forgotten when the good work in which she is now engaged will draw down blessings upon her head. Whether successful or unsuccessful, the intentions she has exhibited will place her name in a most enviable height among the active philanthropists who have done honour to our kind and times. This lady has undertaken a plan for meliorating the condition of the slaves, and in a very short time restoring them to freedom. Miss W.'s plan appears as little Utopian as any that we have seen, because it does not expect that the owner will relinquish his property, properly allowed by common law, and guaranteed by the constitution, without such a recompense as he will allow equal to its full value.

Miss Wright has possessed herself of a tract of land in Shelby County, West Tennessee, upon which she proposes to place such a number of black persons, (slaves,) as she can procure from masters at a fair price, causing them "to work out their own" liberty by a limited service, during which they are to be well clothed and cared for. The funds of this institution are, of course, to be drawn from the purses of charitable individuals, who have the cause of humanity and *patriotism* so much at heart as to be willing to aid in the good work. Considerable funds must have been collected, as we find the purchase made, and the ransom of several slaves paid to their former masters. A Mr. Wilson has recently carried to Mrs. Wright's *depot*, seven slaves, an elderly woman and her six daughters, for whom he received the full amount of the expense attending their transportation, and upwards of four hundred and fifty dollars. Miss Wright then executed a deed to Mr. Wilson, by which she obligated herself to find clothes and educate these seven females, together with an *expected* addition, for the term of FIFTEEN years, when she is to colonize them, that is, send them to Hayti, Liberia, or some other place, where blacks have a home. It is to be observed, that the term of FIVE years is deemed sufficient for *young, healthy* MALES, to redeem themselves. We do not believe that it will be possible for Miss Wright, without great pecuniary aid, to continue the term of service so low as she has placed it. Nor, perhaps, ought the public to look for the same degree of success from that lady's enterprize which she anticipates; if the projectors of great schemes of public utility were not buoyed up, and pressed forward by hopes of greater success than they usually meet with, few would be constrained to labour, and there would be a lack of public spirited citizens to project and complete beneficial schemes.

Much sympathy has, within a short time, been expressed by the philanthropic, for the sufferings of slaves, and no little censure thrown upon those who hold them, and upon the laws by which they are held; now if this sympathy is real, if it be not that morbid sensibility that trembles at wrongs which it does not *desire* to correct, we see no opportunity likely to occur more favourable for an exercise of those benevolent feelings that are so frequently demonstrated by words.

Miss Wright has opened an asylum where slaves may, while they are working out their own freedom, be prepared for a proper use of it. Something like regularity must be observed in reference to the *time* of their probation, in order to secure quiet and prevent jealousies—this can only be effected by causing some to labour longer than would be for themselves absolutely necessary for their emancipation—or else suffering others to leave the asylum before they had payed the cost of their freedom; this last, the most practicable and humane, will require additional funds, and these funds, we suppose, may easily be obtained, could the public be suitably impressed with the advantages of the plan. It is idle to call upon the slave holders to liberate their slaves—they constitute their present wealth, for which they must receive an equivalent—and it scarcely denotes philanthropy to demand of them the *whole* sacrifice in behalf of the oppressed, whatever justice may dictate.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The precise majority for Mr. Jacob Strembeck, the democratic candidate for sheriff, in the city and county, was 2599.

At a meeting of the Corporation of the Northern Liberties, on the 17th inst. Daniel Groves, Esq. was unanimously elected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

Fifty-six boats passed the canal opposite Norristown, with produce to and from Philadelphia, between the 8th and the 16th inst.

The President of the United States arrived in this city, from New York, on Tuesday afternoon, and proceeded the next day, at noon, to Baltimore, in the steamboat. He was expected at Washington, to be present at the delivery of Mr. Wirt's oration on Adams and Jefferson.

Mrs. ADAMS, the Lady of the President of the United States, and her Son, arrived here on Wednesday evening, from New York, and took lodgings at Heiskell's City Hotel. Mrs. Adams left this city accompanied by her son, in the Steam Boat, at five o'clock next morning.

The Board of Officers invited by the *Secretary of War* to assemble in Washington City for the purpose of preparing and reporting a System of Cavalry have now organized themselves, and commenced the duties assigned to them. General SCOTT arrived at Washington on Monday.

On Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock, an elegant corvette built ship was launched from the yard of Mr. Jacob Teas, at Kensington, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

A Court Martial assembled for the purpose of trying Col. JOHN PLUCK, have sentenced him to be cashiered, and declared him incapable of holding a commission in the Militia, for seven years. The sentence has been approved, and a new election ordered, to supply the vacancy thus caused.

The Marietta Pa. Pioneer of Oct. 15, says, we are informed, that several very fine horses have died in this neighbourhood, within a few days, in consequence of eating new corn.

The Br. sloop of war Harlequin, arrived at N. York from Carthagena, brought $385,000, in doubloons, in part payment for the frigate La Plata, built by Mr. Eckford.

A black sailor belonging to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, was found dead in Anthony street, New York [illegible] was cut, and several wounds upon his head, leave no doubt that he was murdered.

Four or five new cases of fever occurred at Norfolk, between Monday and Saturday of last week.

The secretary of the board of health at Savannah, gives notice that the citizens who are absent, may return to their homes without any fear of danger from any malignant disease.

A grass bonnet, made by Miss Parker, and which received the premium at the cattle show and exhibition at Keene, New Hampshire, is said to be superior to the best of Leghorn bonnets.

The General Elections in the State of New York will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

The United States sloop of war Lexington, Captain Shubrick, has sailed from New York for Trinidad Island, to bring home the remains of Commodore Perry.

In the District Court at Boston, last week, 950 chests of Tea, seized by the U. S. government as part of Thomson's Teas, were awarded to the claimants, Messrs. Stanton, Fiske & Nichols.

A second Canal between the Pacific and Atlantic, is contemplated through the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The crop of apples has been so abundant in Connecticut and Massachusetts this fall, that cider is selling for fifty cents per barrel—it is said to have sold in Baltimore for the same price.

A sweet potatoe, measuring 15 inches in length, and 14½ inches round and weighing 54 ounces, was raised by Lewis Moore, of Hopewell, N. Jersey.

The Norfolk Herald says—"A letter from Turks Island dated 7th of Sept. states that Corn was selling at six dollars per bushel. Salt plenty at ten cents. Provisions of all kinds extremely scarce and high."

Mr. Dix, a passenger in the Edw. Bonnaffe, arrived at New-York from Havre, is bearer of a commercial treaty between the Kingdom of Denmark and the United States. The London papers contain a copy of this Treaty.

The steam boat, in crossing from Montreal, got into the rapids and being whirled about careened, by which two men and a woman, besides a double waggon fell overboard, and one man was drowned.

An automaton is now exhibiting, in Genesee, Livingston county, New York. He makes diver motions, and "can answer a course of questions in philosophy." Dr. Balcom is the maker.

It was decided last week in the county court, at Litchfield, Connecticut, that New Haven Eagle Bank Bills, paid away by one party to another, after the failure of the Bank, both parties being ignorant of such failure, was a sufficient discharge and payment of a pre-existing debt.

The society of friends in North Carolina has presented the American Colonization Society with a donation of 500 dollars. The same society made a similar donation of 800 dollars a few years since.

Dennis Glemshire, an aged man, of Hudson street, New York, put a period to his life by hanging himself in an out house, on Tuesday morning. His son John drowned himself ten days ago, since which time the old man has been more or less under the influence of ardent spirits.

Judge Rochester has resigned the Secretaryship of the Panama Mission, and accepts the nomination made at Herkimer, of Governor of New York.

The late Russian charge d'affaires in Switzerland, Baron de Krudener, is on his way to this country, to succeed Baron de Thuyle, as minister from Russia to the United States.

The legislature of Vermont is now holding its annual session at Montpelier. The election of the United States senator will probably be among the first transactions after the organization of the body.

On Saturday week, about 100 Rattlesnakes from the west, were shipped on board the steamboat Constellation at Albany, N. Y. alive and in prime order, for a European market.

Captain Spear, of the fast sailing brig Harriet, has arrived at Baltimore in 40 days from Rio, and is bearer of despatches from Commodore Biddle to the Government of the United States.

About 10,000 emigrants have arrived at Halifax, N. S. during the last season.

The U. S. Attorney for the District of Connecticut has received a verdict against him of $70 for imprisoning a citizen maliciously and unlawfully.

A Mr. Carter, of Boston, intends to establish a school for the instruction of schoolmasters.

The new sloop of war now building at the Navy Yard, near New-York, is to be called the "Fairfield," after the town of that name in Connecticut.

Quebec papers state that some chests of treasure, which were lost in a French frigate, sixty seven years ago, in the river St. Lawrence, about nine miles above Quebec, have been found. It is rumored that the value of this property is estimated at *one million of dollars*.

The Secretary of the Navy has returned to Washington City from his visit to the Naval establishments on the Lakes.

There are issued in the city of New-York about two thousand five hundred licenses for retailing liquor, some hundreds, it is said, manage to evade the laws by selling without licenses.

Preparations are making for fortifying the mountain near Montreal. They had begun to cut down the trees on the site of the projected works.

The Boston Gymnasium is in full operation, having two courses each day. The exercise is every way important to health and strength, particularly to sedentary persons.

The Mercer paper says, that about one thousand hands are now busily at work on the canal above Pittsburg and are making great progress; the weather is most favorable for the work, and all goes on well.

A silver medal was awarded by the committee of the Franklin Institute at their late examination to Mr. J. Kane, for a splendidly bound Bible.

The following direction should be preserved by every house keeper, and put into the hands of all domestics who are unaccustomed to lighting Lehigh or Schuylkill coal fires.

To kindle a Coal fire.—Let the stove or grate be empty or nearly so, put a few blocks of dry wood or a handful or two of charcoal in the bottom, and cover them over with lumps of coal about the size of a walnut; shut the stove door or put up the blower, and in five minutes the whole will be ignited, when the stove or grate is to be filled up with coal. If the grate is of a proper size, and the draft properly regulated, a supply of coal every twelve hours will keep the fire going from one year's end to the other. No person need, unless he chooses, let his fire go out more than once a year.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Benj. Allen, in St. Paul's Church, Mr. HENRY F. TRUEFITT, Jun. of this city, to Miss JANE CASS, of Hertfordshire, England.

On Tuesday evening, the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Power, Dr. SAMUEL M. FOX, of Philadelphia, to ELIZA, daughter of Francis Depau, Esq. of New York.

On the 28th of June last, by the Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. JOHN KLETT, to Miss RACHEL, daughter of the late Charles Oakford, all of this city.

On the 12th inst. in West Chester, Pa. by the Rev. William Latta, THOMAS S. BELL, Esq. to Miss CAROLINE, only daughter of the Hon. Isaac Darlington.

On Thursday evening the 5th inst. Mr. [illegible] to Miss SARAH ANN FISS, both of this city.

On the 10th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. ALEXANDER MODE, of Chester County, to Miss MARY RIDGWAY, of this city.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. ROBERT LATIMORE, of Northampton County, Pa. Merchant, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. A. Gumpert, Merchant, of Bucks County.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. ROBERT BLACKMAN, to Miss CATHARINE, only daughter of Mr. N. Jackaway, of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Janeway, Mr. JOHN B. STRYKER to Miss ANN, daughter of Hugh Cooper, Esq.

On the 15th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. THOMAS MURRAY, to Mrs. ANN O'DONALL, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 9th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. EDWARD SKILLECORN, to Miss CATHARINE M'EWEN, both of this city.

On the evening of the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. ROBERT B. CARSON, of New Jersey, to Miss C. W. SMITH, of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. William L. M'Calla, Mr. ALEXANDER, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Mr. George Agnew, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. W. H. Furness, Mr. JOHN W. PATTEN, to Miss ELIZABETH ALLIBONE, all of this city.

On the 12th inst. in New York, by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, Mr. A. BLACK, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARGARET RICE, of the former city.

On Tuesday evening, the 17th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, to Miss ELIZABETH T. STEVENSON, all of this city.

On the 17th inst. at Germantown, by the Rev. Edward Stout, Mr. JAMES FLINN, Jun. of New York, to Miss MARY ANN M'CLUNE, of Germantown.

On Tuesday evening, by Alderman George Bartram, Mr. SAMUEL FINLAW, to Miss PHEBE MILLER, both of the state of New Jersey.

DIED.

On the 19th inst. after a long and painful illness, Mr. THOMAS OMAN, aged 46.

On Wednesday morning, the 18th inst. Mrs. CHRISTIANA CHRISTY, widow of the late Jas. Christy, aged 87 years.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. WILLIAM NILES, in the 90th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, the 15th inst. after a long illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. MARY FOY, consort of Michael Foy, Sen. in the 40th year of her age.

On Monday morning, the 16th inst. Mr. ZACCHEUS HILLMAN, aged 90 years.

On Saturday, the 14th inst. after a short but severe illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and pious resignation, Mrs. MARY L. DUBOIS, relict of the late Adam Dubois, Esq. of this city, in the 50th year of her age.

On Sunday evening, the 15th inst. Mr. ELIJAH HOWELL, (Saddler,) aged 24 years.

On Tuesday evening, Mrs. CATHARINE BRITTON, wife of William Britton, aged 50 years.

On Friday, the 13th inst. in the 24th year of her age, Miss ANN ORR, of this city.

On Sunday morning, the 15th inst. at Mantua Village, MARY ANN S. SPARKS.

On the 9th inst. at his residence, near Jobstown, Springfield, New Jersey, Mr. JOB STOCKTON, aged 62 years.

On Monday the 15th inst. in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, Mr. JONATHAN MEGARGE, aged 44.

On First-day evening, the 15th inst. at her residence, near Trenton, New Jersey, after a few hours severe illness, JANE, widow of the late Joseph Tomlinson, an aged and respectable member of the society of Friends.

On the 7th Sept. at Carthagena, Mr. JOHN W. WATSON, eldest son of Mr. C. C. Watson, of this city.

On Thursday, the 21st ult. of a short illness, at Sudsbury Forge, Lancaster County, Pa. much regretted by her numerous friends and acquaintances, Mrs. ELIZA SPRAUL, wife of James Spraul, Esq. Iron Master, aged 26 years. Through the whole course of her life she maintained the character of a christian; her piety was ardent and constant, her morals of the purest kind; she was a kind and affectionate wife, and an endearing friend to all around her.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	44	35	79
New-York,	58	59	117
Baltimore,	16	23	39

At the Circus this evening, the fairy tale of OBERON, will commence the performances, after which, Still Vaulting by the whole troupe. Performances by Messrs. and Mad. Roberts. Song by N. Hoyt. To conclude with the [illegible].

PRICES CURRENT.

Grain, Wheat, bushel,	95	a	1 3
Rye,	64	a	67
Corn,	66	a	70
do. South,	63	a	65
Barley,	100	a	—
Oats,	40	a	46
Flour, Wheat, S. F. bbl.	6 1-4	a	—
Rye,	4 1-4	a	—
Corn Meal, hhd.	17 1-2	a	—
bbl.	3 3-4	a	3 1-2
Hams, Jersey and others,	10	a	12
Feathers,	30	a	33
Fish, Mackarel, No. 1,	6 3-4	a	—
No. 2,	4 3-4	a	—
No. 3,	3 1-2	a	3 3-4
Herrings, bbl.	2 1-2	a	2 3-4
Shad,	6 3-4	a	7
Pork, Jersey and Penn.	9	a	11
Cheese,	7	a	10
Salt, Liverpool fine, bush.	40	a	—
do. Ground,	45	a	—
Turks Island,	50	a	—
St. Ubes,	45	a	—
Lisbon,	45	a	—
Whiskey, hhds.	32	a	—
——— bbls.	33	a	—
Oil, Winter, Sperm,	70	a	—
Summer, do.	45	a	—
Common, do.	27	a	31
Liver, do.	10	a	16
Plaister of Paris, per ton,	5 72	a	5 75

☞ It may be worthy of notice that the above are the wholesale prices.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Susan, Dunberry, Havana, 15 days Sugar.
Maria, Lyle, Malaga, [illegible] days, Wine.
Ship Electra, Harris, Liverpool, 35 days, Salt.
[illegible], Wilson, Liverpool, [illegible] days, mdze.
[illegible], Webb, Liverpool, [illegible] days, mdze.
Brig Mary, Aleorn, Pernambuco, 36 days, Ballast.
Schr. Superior, Turner, Aux Cayes, [illegible] days, Coffee &c.
Brig [illegible], Vera Cruz, [illegible] days, [illegible].
Ship Florian, [illegible], Charleston, 6 days, mdze.
Brig [illegible], Kingston, Jamaica, 21 days, mdze.

CLEARANCES.

Brig George, [illegible], Vera Cruz.
[illegible], Lincoln, Boston.
Trader, Brown, New York.
Ship Tuscarora, [illegible], Liverpool.
Schr. Sea Gull, McLeod, St. John, N. B.
Brig Mary, Smith, West Indies.
Europe, Jones, London.

ST. CECILIA SOCIETY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE first Concert for this season will be given at the Masonic Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 23d inst. to commence at half past 7 o'clock precisely.

The committee for the distribution of tickets will attend at the Hall, this afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock.

G. S. BENSON, Secretary.

oct. 21—1

PLAID CLOAKS

FOR Sale, Wholesale and Retail, a large quantity of Women's and Children's Plaid Cloaks of various qualities, from $[illegible] to $7, per Cloak.

Also, an assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Furniture Chintzes, Bed Tickings, plain and twilled Bombazetts, Norwich Crapes and Bombazeens, Merino and Norwich Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, &c.

THOMAS PARKER,
No. 25 South 2d street.

10th mo. 21st—3t*

TARGET FIRING.

GOVERNOR'S GUARDS.

THE Company will assemble for parade, at D. Wentz's Inn, (Callowhill street, above Fifth,) on MONDAY next, 23d inst. at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. precisely, provided with 9 rounds Blank, and one Ball Cartridge to fire for a silver Cup.

By order of Capt. G. W. RITER,
oct. 21—1t WILLIAM FORRING, 1st Sergeant.

CALEDONIAN TAVERN,

Corner of Spruce and Little Dock streets.

JAMES RIDDOCK respectfully thanks his friends and the public for the patronage he received during the period he kept the Caledonian Tavern, [illegible] South street. He now begs leave to intimate that he has removed to the corner of Spruce and Little Dock streets, where he will use his endeavours to merit a continuation of that support he has already experienced.

He will always have on hand the first quality of Wines, Liquors, &c.

[illegible] where Refreshments will be provided on the shortest notice. oct. 21—3t

Attention—Lottery Adventurers!

THE Election for members of Congress, Legislature, City Councils, Sheriff, &c. having terminated, we invite the attention of all, whether friends or opponents to the present administration, Federalists or Democrats, to call at our Office and secure a chance in the brilliant Scheme which will draw in this City early next month, (November). Those who may have been so unfortunate as to lose, on the race on Tuesday week, may regain the amount, in the one to be run in November next, provided they make speedy application at "Our House."

The Scheme contains Prizes of 20,000, 10,000, 4,000, 2,000, 1,500, 1,020, 10 of 1000, 500, 300, &c.

Tickets, Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, for sale at ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S
Lottery Office, No. 41 S. Third st. 2d door above Chesnut
Cash always advanced for Prizes, &c. oct. 21

CLOTHING STORE.

ASHTON & SON, TAILORS,

No. 16 MARKET-STREET, PHILADA.

OFFER for Sale a handsome stock of Seasonable Clothing, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Bronze, Green and Plumb DRESS COATS; Blue, Brown, Claret and Citron Frocks; Drab and Blue Box; Bang-up and New Market Coats; Blue, Green and Mixtures Coatees, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. of various qualities, colours and patterns.

Ready-made Linen, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. together with an elegant assortment of Superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order, and *warranted* to fit both MAN and MIND.

Also, On hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOAKS.

Wholesale dealers in any of the above articles are invited to call and examine previous to purchasing.

oct. 21—tf

COTTON MANUFACTORY.

FOR Sale, a Cotton Mill and appurtenances with about fourteen acres of good Land, in a healthy neighbourhood, four miles from the Schuylkill Permanent Bridge, Philadelphia.

There are on the premises, a substantial Stone Mill-House, sixty by thirty feet, three stories high, with a garret of the same dimensions, all plastered and well finished; the latter has been used as a picking and store room. A dying and bleach House, and work shop of stone, about ninety by twenty feet, with copper boilers, dry kettles, bleaching apparatus, &c. A convenient and well finished Stone Mansion House, with other buildings sufficient to accommodate from eight to ten families. A stone ware-house and weaving rooms, of two stories, fifty by eighteen feet, well finished, and a frame stable and barn.

The mill contains about one thousand Spindles, together with the necessary preparatory machinery. There are two substantial dams on the place, the fall being about fifty feet, of which twenty-six feet are now applied at the lower seat to a water wheel of about twenty-three feet diameter.

With the premises may also be had a number of Looms, and other articles adapted to the narrow weaving business. For terms apply to the subscribers in Philadelphia

SAMUEL HAYDOCK,
10 mo. 21st—4t CHARLES TOWNSEND.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER, seven miles from the City. One that understands Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing. None need apply but those who are well qualified in those branches.

Also, a good Child's Nurse, one that has been used to children, and is a good seamstress. A line addressed to A. B. and left at 96 North Second street will be attended to. oct. 21—1t*

A YOUNG WOMAN

WHO is fully competent to undertake the part of an assistant in a Public school, wishes to obtain such a situation. A line left at this Office, directed to A. B. will be attended to. oct. 21—1t

WANTED

AN Apprentice to the Drug business. Apply to
PETER LEHMAN,
oct. 21 No. 320 Market-street.

CITIZEN'S LINE for NEWYORK

In connection with the Steam-Boats

Pennsylvania & Congress,

Via Bordentown & Washington, 24 miles land carriage.

The Steam-Boat PENNSYLVANIA,
CAPTAIN Z. W. KELLUM,

Will leave Arch-street Wharf every morning (Sundays excepted), at SIX o'clock, A.M. for Bordentown.—Passengers will then take the Citizen's Line of Coaches, 24 miles to Washington, N. J. there take the Steam Boat CONGRESS, Captain Degraw, and arrive in New-York by five o'clock the same day.—Fare through $3 50.
For seats, apply at

No. 8 ARCH street, corner of Front.

Or of the Captain, on board the Boat, at Arch street Wharf.—All baggage at the risque of the owners.

LYON, WARD & Co.
Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1826. *Proprietors.*

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 32 Market street, [illegible]

[illegible] AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

[illegible]

On Wednesday morning, [illegible] at half past 9 o'clock, [illegible] packages, comprising a general assortment of [illegible] and Woollen Goods.

[illegible]

On Monday, at 10 o'clock, at 32 Market street, [illegible] young Spars, Spars and [illegible], partially damaged.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auctioneers.

Dr. Blayney's Celebrated

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Faithfully prepared from the Doctor's Receipt by his Widow.

THE [illegible]

Sold by Mrs. Blayney, at No. 188, South Third street, [illegible]

Mrs. Blayney prepares the Eye Salve which [illegible] Also, a Salve particularly efficacious in the cure of [illegible]

Oct. 21—3t*

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE attention of the public is respectfully requested to the elegant assortment of French and American Paper Hangings and Borders, now selling off at reduced prices, to close a concern.

BECK & STEWART,
oct. 21—tf S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut sts.

PLAYING CARDS.

EAGLES, Henry VIII. and Harry Andrew Playing Cards, with spotted and plain backs.

Also—Blank Cards for Printing, and Gilt Edged Visiting Cards, manufactured and for sale by

BECK & STEWART,
oct. 21—tf S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut sts.

DR. DEAN'S

Vegetable Rheumatic Pills.

A SAFE and effectual remedy for the Rheumatism.—A number of certificates have been given from respectable individuals of their good qualities, and happy effects. Sold Wholesale and Retail by

EDWARD B. GARRIGUES,
Druggist and Apothecary, No. 138 Market street, Philada.
oct. 21—3t*

Just Published, and for Sale

AT the Book Stores of Messrs. H. C. Carey & I. Lea, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets; and of Mr. Thomas Desilver, No. 253 Market street, and at the Author's School Room, No. 71 North Sixth street.

"The Modern Presbyterian Hierarchy in the United States of America, far worse than Popery, demonstrated by a most [illegible] Persecution, carried on for many years, by the same, against the Rev. Francis Hindman, both while and since he was a member of that Body."

Philada. Oct. 21—3t

LEECHES WANTED.

WANTED about One Thousand Leeches, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply to
CHARLES [illegible] RICHARDS,
oct. 21—3t Cupper and Bleeder, [illegible] N. 3d street.

OUTLINES OF

A General History of America,

FROM the earliest time [illegible] actual period, based upon and illustrated by [illegible]

1. The Physical state and [illegible] of this Continent—2. The Physical and Moral [illegible] of the American Nations. 3. Their Monuments, Languages, Annals, Records, Documents, &c. including the Ancient and [illegible] History, Chronology, Geography, and Ethnography of the Continent and Islands, by Prof. C. S. RAFINESQUE, A. M. Ph. D. Member of the American Antiquarian Society; the [illegible] Societies of Vienna and Bonn, and several other learned Societies in Paris, Naples, New York, Philadelphia, Lexington, Cincinnati, Nashville, &c. In two [illegible] with five Maps and twenty Plates. Price five dollars. Subscriptions received by the Author, Carey & Lea, &c.

[illegible] a complete National History, by uniting the events that have erroneously been divided or neglected, giving a general view of the revolutions of mankind in America, the various emigrations, invasions, and colonies of nations, their settlements, wars, empires, monuments, &c. and their gradual separation into upwards of twelve hundred tribes or states.

The first volume shall contain the Ancient History of America, divided into three periods: 1. Geological History. 2. Uncertain History. 3. Authentic History: with the Ancient Geography, Monuments, and Languages, Maps, Tables, Plates, Notes, &c.

The second volume shall comprise the Modern History of America, beginning in 1492, and carried down to our time. It may be divided into two periods and five ages; the Colonial Period, ending in 1776, and the Independent Period, beginning the same year. The five ages of our Modern History are: 1. The fifteenth century, Age of Columbus, or Discoveries. 2. The sixteenth century, Age of Cortez, or Conquests. 3. The seventeenth century, Age of Penn, or settlements. 4. The eighteenth century, Age of Washington or Independence. 5. The nineteenth century, Age of Bolivar, or Liberation.

The five Maps are to be those of—1. America in the earliest times. 2. North America in the fifteenth century. 3. South America, of the same period. 4. The United States towards 1800. 5. Anahuac or Mexico, towards 1500.

The twenty Plates will exhibit Plans and Views of the Monuments of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Mexico, Peru, &c. to illustrate the annals of the ancient American Empires of Atala, Talega, Coza, Toltecas, Aztecas, Natchez, Hayati, Guatimala, Maya, Chiapa, Muiscas, Cotoa, Inca, Araucas, Guarani, Cutan, Gali, &c.

☞ Agents of the Saturday Evening Post, will please endeavour to procure Subscribers; they will be entitled to 10 per cent. commission. oct. 21—tf

The Committee of Instruction of the

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

GIVE Notice that Lectures will be delivered in the Hall of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE during the ensuing Winter, as follows:

Dr. R. M. Patterson will deliver a general introductory Lecture.

On Tuesday, Nov. 7th, Professor Jones will deliver an introductory to his course on Practical Mechanics, and continue every Tuesday evening.

On Thursday, Nov. 9th, Dr. F. Bache will deliver an introductory to his course on Chemistry, as applied to the Arts and continue every Thursday evening.

Saturday is appropriated to Volunteer Lectures; Lectures to commence at half past 7 o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be obtained by members of the Institute, by application to Mr John Richardson, *Treasurer*, corner of Seventh and Carpenter streets, or at the Lecture Room, on the Nights of the Introductory Lectures, which will be open to the public.

Persons wishing to become members may obtain Tickets by application to the Treasurer, and paying $3.

Tickets for the course, to non or apprentices of members, $1 each.

R. M. PATTERSON, Chairman.
J. B. GARRIGUES, Secretary.

oct. 21—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

$20,000 HIGHEST PRIZE.

THE next Class draws on the 15th of the coming month, those who are not prepared with a passport to the Temple of Fortune, are requested to call at

B. DAVIS'S OFFICE.

34 N. Third st. opposite Heiskell's,

Where they can be supplied with any variety of chances for the capital prizes of

$20,000,	$1,500,
$10,000,	$1,020,
$4,000,	$1,000,
$2,000,	

Price of tickets five dollars, shares in proportion.
Oct. 21—1t

The Times—and their Remedy.

An awful calm pervades the world,
The times are really hard,
The merchant has a sour look,
And sunglass is the bard.

The child of want sees ills ahead,
For soon the winds will blow,
And winter with her chilly train,
Befits not corner of woe.

Then how can we evade the ills,
That throng when cash is gone,
And how make smooth the rugged path
We're forced to travel on.

Oh would you know this charm to sooth,
This sovereign cure divine,
Why 'tis a ticket which may get
A fortune at CONINE.

Four weeks from next Wednesday the drawing of the twenty-fifth Class UNION CANAL LOTTERY, takes place in this city,—the scheme contains many splendid prizes, the principal of which is 20,000 dollars. Adventurers are requested to call and secure some of the "Golden Chances" now distributing at

CONINE'S

Ever successful Office, No. 3 South Third street. Most kinds of uncurrent money taken at par for Tickets—and the cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn.

** All orders from abroad, (post paid,) for Tickets or Shares, promptly answered, if addressed to

W. C. CONINE,
Oct. 21—1t Philadelphia or Baltimore.

THE OLIO

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A SAILOR'S RIDDLE.

I am seen to be seen when you look on the ocean,
From the North, South, the East or the West;
I form of every billow it rolls a full portion,
And am known in its bottom to rest.

That I'm a liquid from this you perhaps may conceive,
But never yet have I been called one;
No grammarian would decide so without taking leave
Of the very first rules of his tongue.

It is true that in solids my existence is clear,
So it is in the foam of the sea;
Again in the hollow trough of the waves I appear,
In the froth of its surge I must be.

By means of my power the Sailor's compass is made,
And his joy and his comfort at sea;
When he heaves the lead deep its sound I must aid,
In each look-out he keeps I must be.

I attend his jolly pranks and his gambols below,
And e'en in his grog I must enter:
When turned in at sea, I'm in his hammock and pillow,
And of his shore frolics I am the centre.

Without me his great ship and his light bark may make sail,
May traverse the waves rugged way,
I'm no use where there's lee-way, in fair winds can't avail,
But in blowing the full ones I may.

No voyage is without me, in port I am there,
Yet am perfectly useless at sea;
In the anchor I am found, and no sailor would dare
To say he had e'er moored without me.

In my absence a vessel may ride safe in a bay,
Whether at single anchor or moor;
Yet no offing can be made unless I lead the way,
Though I'm hugg'd in the bosom of shore.

On deck I can't venture, nor yet in cabin may dwell,
From the steerage I'm turned to the hold,
I'm with the coward who quakes when the sea 'gins to swell,
Yet I also keep near to the bold.

Though a ship I've never aided, to wreck or to strand,
Nor near breakers have ever been found;
Yet in midst of the storm I'm seen to take stand,
And to aid in the wind's raging sound.

In clear weather I'm seen in the horns of the moon,
In foul appear in the horizon;
In the parching sirocco and long blowing monsoon,
In tornados and whirlpools am borne.

Without me the rapid currents may East and West glide,
But I'm wanted in South and in North;
I'm to be met in the flood, but leave the ebb tide,
But again in the shore I come forth.

I leave the gallant tars in the destructive sea fight,
For I like neither battle nor war;
Yet in the shouts of the boarders I always delight,
And am heard in the cannon's loud roar.

Well—my riddle is finished, and though it is long
(Too long without doubt you will say,)
Though its mystery is as clear as the light of noon-day,
It is plain in the first line of my song;
Accompanies you through from the very first start,
In the whole it is seen, not in part.

If now what it is you still declare you don't know,
You speak it when you say so;
If your wit is not keen, or your perceptions be slow,
You can't miss it if to the end you will go.

CHARADES.

1. My first is a planet, my second is done to the dead, and my whole is a city of Penn-[sylvania.]

2. My first is ... my second is a well guarded place, and my whole is a place in Delaware.

3. My first is unpleasant to handle, my second frequently affords shelter to a wild beast, my whole is heavy to carry.

4. My first is a river in Europe, my second means mother, my third is three sevenths of a glass vessel, and my whole is much used by the ladies.

5. My first is half of a money chest, my second is a lawyer's requisite, my whole is found in the West Indies.

6. My first is a piece of writing, my second is "the great *I am*," my whole is a man's name. DECIUS.

Solutions to the Enigmas inserted on the 7th inst.—1. Germantown. 2. Paris. 3. Liberty. 4. Marien. 5. Hafer. 6. Ireland.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

If some gentlemen would reflect upon the impropriety of their passing their evenings in a retail store, or making it a place of common resort, during the evening, they would, no doubt, relinquish their visits; the loss that the Grocer sustains, is incalculable; the feelings of a female, who invariably stands their *gazing stock*, while waitin for her goods, is too provoking to describe, and by females only can be imagined. The delicate situation of the Grocer, who is, perhaps, dependent upon those very gentlemen (whom he dares not to offend,) for a portion of his patronage, will not admit of his casting the most distant hint, or openly observing, "Gentlemen, indeed to me your company here would be very agreeable, but forfeiting nearly all my evening custom in consequence, is certainly *paying too dear for the whistle*." I have known the young women at my house to go one or two squares, and pass as many stores where they might have been supplied, rather than to enter one where several gentlemen stood in conversation which, by the bye, they not unfrequently forsake to *gaze* upon the confused female. REGULATOR.

MATERNAL INSTRUCTION.

That man is happy, who is taught from the cradle nothing which he must unlearn when he comes to riper years. The baby nonsense of the nursery often enters into the character of the man; but when so good and wise a being as a well educated mother, presides over the incipient stages of infant thought, the child is far on, in the high road of knowledge and wisdom. It may be true, that there have been men who have overcome a bad infant education; but they have been few: this was the historic meaning of the fable of Hercules strangling the Python in the cradle.—The tales of the nursery prated by affectionate ignorance, are the worst of serpents: they reach the heart and the brain in the lullaby, and leave their poison forever. To overcome these evils is worthy of an apotheosis. The minstrels of every age have sung the powers, the charms, and the character of woman:

"Firm on the scaffold she has stood,
Besprinkled with a martyr's blood;
Her voice the patriot's heart has steel'd,
Her spirit glowed on battle-field;
Her courage freed from dungeon's gloom
The captive, brooding o'er his doom;
Her faith the fallen monarch saved;
Her love the tyrant's fury braved:"

But it is only the moral and christian philosopher, who places her a divinity in the nursery.

ALCOHOL.—The intoxicating powers of fermented and distilled liquors, (wines, beer, ardent spirits, &c.) depend upon the alcohol they contain. This fluid, in a seperate state, is an active poison, and a very small quantity admitted into the human stomach would prove immediately fatal. In ardent spirits the alcohol is diluted with water; were it not for this, the first swallow would cause a person to fall down dead. Sir Humphrey Davy gives a table of the proportion of alcohol in different fermented and distilled liquors, from which we derive the following: Port and Madeira wine contain from 21 to 25 per cent of alcohol; Lisbon, Malaga, and Sherry wine from 17 to 20 per cent; current wine 20 per cent; cider and perry 10 per cent; ale and porter from 7 to 9 per cent; brandy, rum, and gin, (proof spirit,) from 51 to 53 per cent.

In the report of M. Cuvier on the operations of the French Academy, are several curious details respecting the yellow serpent of Martinico, or *trigonocephole spear-head*. This terrible reptile, which has so long inspired the inhabitants of the island with terror, sometimes exceeds seven feet in length, and its fangs are often 15 inches in length. It is exceedingly active, except when gorged with food, attacks every thing that passes; it is generally found in an erect spiral form, with the head forming the top of a kind of cone which it forms with its body; and it is even asserted that it can erect itself upon its tail, and in that attitude attack its prey. It is very quick of hearing, and its eyes, formed like those of cats, it uses night and day. It hides itself in the most obscure places, and hunts only at night, or in dark and cloudy weather. Its tenacity to life is so very great, that the body moves eight hours after the head has been cut off. It produces from 30 to 60 young at a birth which are hatched from eight to twelve inches, and are in possession of all their venomous qualities at their entrance into the world. They abound in the sugar cane, and feed upon the rats with which the place abounds. They are hunted by a particular species of English terrier, and the serpent-eater of the Cape of Good Hope has been introduced here, but hitherto without any great effect.

A HIGHLAND HINT.

An officer of excise who had recently settled in a Highland district, where much illicit distillation had been carried on, commenced the duties of his office with much keenness, and seemingly indefatigable perseverance.—One day as he was ranging among the craggy knowles that skirted the sides of a deep wild glen, an unexpected little curling cloud of smoke, which seemed to slip out as if by accident, from under the fringed brow of a large bush of heather, caught his eye, and acting like magic on his enraptured senses, directed him with hurrying steps to the secret spot, where pushing aside the heather, and plunging into the artful concealment, the reckless guager surprised poor Donald in the very midst of his pots and pans. A momentary silence ensued, as if either party, from the suddenness of their acquaintanceship, had felt uncertain whether it became his individual part to act on the offensive or defensive.—The pause, however, was of short duration, when the man of 'mountain dew,' who was a sturdy mountaineer, seemed suddenly to recollect himself, and stealing first a look at the door, and fixing a stern enquiring eye on the intruder, whispered in a suppressed tone, "Tid ony pody see her comin in?"—The knight of the dipping rod misconstrued this into symptoms of fear, and felt greatly relieved, and rallying a little, stoutly answered, "No! not one!" "Tain," said the smuggler, "ter deil a' ane sal ever see her gaun out again," at the same time beginning to 'suit the action to the word.'—'Twas enough—his presence, so taking the hint, scampered off as fast as his feet could carry him.

USEFUL HINTS.—If you hear a man broach religion and morality out of place and season, look to the silver spoons, and grasp your watch chain.

Do not abuse with those that abuse, or praise with those that praise, until by finessing you have discovered which will be the most acceptable to those present.—When you have ascertained this point, spare not, but laud on—vituperate *ad libitum*.

BEES.—The cruel system of smothering Bees may now be totally dispensed with by a plan recently adopted with complete success; it is called "*driving*," and is easily accomplished; thus—At dusk, place a metal pot near where the old hive stands; have a new hive prepared, with cross sticks, and cream and sugar smeared inside; invert the old hive into the pot and quickly place the new one over it; tie a cloth round the meeting of both hives, so as to prevent any of the bees escaping; then keep striking the bottom of the metal pot, with an iron instrument, and in less than ten minutes all the bees will be driven by the sound from the old to the new hive; then untie the cloth, and lift the new hive to the place where the old one stood, at the same time quickly covering the honey hive with a white cloth to prevent any of the bees returning to it. In the morning, lift a corner of the cloth so as to make a small aperture to let out any of the bees that should remain, and by striking the pot as before, they will instantly depart, and join their companions in the new settlement. It may be necessary to feed the bees well for a few days with sugar, and they will proceed to work immediately after.

ARISTIPPUS.—Diogenes, washing some cabbages, and seeing Aristippus approach, said, "If you knew how to live upon cabbages, you would not pay court to kings."—"And if you," replied Aristippis, "knew how to live with kings, you would not wash cabbages."

A miser objected to his luxurious table. Aristippus showed him an expensive dish of dainties, and said, "Would you not buy this, if it were sold for a penny?" "Certainly I would," said, the other. "Then," said Aristippus, "I only give to luxury what you give to avarice."

AUGUSTUS.—He gave an admirable example how a person who sands a challenge ought to be treated. When Mark Anthony, after the battle of Actium, sent him a challenge, his answer to the messenger who brought it, was, "Tell Mark Anthony, if he is weary of life, there are other ways of dispatch: I shall not therefore take the trouble to be his executioner."

A laundress, who was employed in the family of one of our former Governors, said to him, with a sigh, "only think, your excellency, how little money would make me happy." "How little, madam?" says the Governor. "O, dear sir, fifty dollars would make me perfectly happy." "If that is all you shall have it;" and immediately he presented it to her. She looked at it with joy and thankfulness; but before the Governor was out of hearing, exclaimed, "I wish I had a hundred."

Amicable Relations.—A Kentucky paper contains a notice, by a committee appointed for the purpose, that a *free barbecue and dance* will be given at Frankfort, to which ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend, and *forget the animosities excited by the recent election*. It seems then that the ladies in Kentucky are partly accountable for excitements at elections in that state, or they are probably introduced as mediators.

A carriage propelled by means of two kites, lately passed from Bristol to London with three gentlemen in it. The large kite was 20 feet high and at an elevation in the air of 170 feet; about the same distance above this was a pilot kite. They were attached to the carriage by a moderate sized cord, each kite having a separate one, the cord of the pilot passing through the first, to enable the traveller, by pulling the string of the pilot, to raise the first sufficient to clear trees or other obstructions by the side of the road. The carriage sometimes went at the rate of eighteen or twenty miles an hour.

BULL BAITING IN LIMA.

My attention was diverted from the assembly by the cry of the bull, and the savage monster came bellowing from his confinement into the area: he glared wildly round on the spectators, who set up a shout and waved their handkerchiefs; espying a horseman enclosed with him, he made impetuously towards him; the horseman had a long spear and a cloak over his arm—the latter he shook in the face of the bull, and turning his horse dexterously on one side, evaded the plunge of the animal. This manœuvre he repeated several times, pursuing in his turn the bull, and pricking him with the spear, when the enraged monster would wheel on his pursuer, who by the same slight would avoid him. His performance went off with great eclat, but at last the bull, making a most furious charge, turned the same way with the horse, and plunged his horns into the horse's bowels: with a spring he cleared himself of his antagonist, and bounded round the ring with the rapidity of lightning. A shout of applause at the feat of the bull, who exultingly shook his gory front at the rider, who firmly kept his seat on the flying horse, burst from the spectators. The poor animal soon became exhausted by his exertion and loss of blood, when his rider drew a stiletto and eased him of life.

Another combatant now came on the field carrying a long iron spear: with this he dropped on one knee in front of the door from which the bulls issued—one end of the spear in the ground, and poised the other for the bull to rush on. One of the fiercest, irritated to the highest degree by his keepers, rushed out of the door, but paused on seeing what opposed him. For a moment he pawed the earth, and bristled his horrid front; the next with a roar he dashed on his opponent, who fearlessly eyed the savage, steadily grasped his spear, and as he came up received him on its point, penetrating through the body and coming out of the back; it had cut his life strings and he staggered and sprawled at the foot of the matador.—This so pleased the crowd that it was called for again. Another man stepped up and took the same station—another bull was let out, fierce as the former—rushed with the same intrepidity to the fight—but the poor fellow loosing his fortitude at this critical moment, the spear shook in his hand; the bull pushed past it and pounced on the luckless wretch; a shriek—a toss into the air—and all was over with him. The monster exultingly bathed his head in the bowels of his victim, and trampled out his flesh piece-meal. The spectators, although they did not burst into applause, evinced a strange apathy at the melancholy catastrophe, which did not for a moment stop the sport from going on.

Men on horseback and a-foot came on and amused the multitude, by tormenting and playing with bulls, exhibiting feats of skill in horsemanship, courage and agility, truly astonishing. As a concluding piece a bull came on decked with flags and bells, and having attached to his body in different places bunches of squibs. A man was fastened on his back, whose business it was to torment the bull with a dagger he held, and fired the squibs, which, with the jingling of the bells and the glaring, highest pitch of madness—he flew round the ring, he leaped and plunged, writhed and tossed, but his tormentor pertinaciously kept his seat while shouts and cries and peals of laughter burst from all quarters—finally, after the bull had tried every expedient to rid himself of his troublesome companion, and all the spectators were satisfied to their hearts' content with his antic gambols, his rider plunged the dagger into him, and rid him of his misery.—*Hall's Journal.*

EPITAPH.

The following beautiful lines, from the pen of Thomas Moore, are inscribed on a Tomb-stone erected in the Church-yard of Cheadle in Staffordshire, to the memory of his friend, Joseph Atkinson, Esq. of Melfield, in the county of Dublin, who died whilst on a visit in that country, a few years ago:

If ever lot was prosperously cast,
If ever life was like the lengthened flow
Of some sweet music—sweetness to the last—
'Twas his, who mourned by many, sleeps below.

The sunny temper, bright where all is strife,
The simple heart that mocks at worldly wiles;
Light wit that plays along the calm of life,
And stirs its languid surface into smiles.

Pure charity, that comes not in a shower,
Sudden and loud, oppressing what it feeds;
But like the dew, with grateful silent power,
Felt in the bloom it leaves among the meads.

The happy grateful spirit that improves,
And brightens every gift by fortune given;
That wanders where it will with those it loves,
Makes every place a home, and home a heaven.

All these were his—Oh thou who read'st this stone,
When for thyself—thy children—to the sky
Thou humbly prayest—ask this boon alone,
That ye like him may live—like him may die.
THOMAS MOORE.

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and Expeditiously executed,
ON MODERATE TERMS,
At the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, back of No. 53 Market street, and back of No. 112 Chesnut street, directly opposite the Post Office.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 271 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

JOHN McCLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Subscriber offers to the public a Medicine prepared by herself, as an effectual remedy for Cancers, Kings-Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Sore Legs, or any kind of tumours, tetter, or inflammatory diseases.

It is taken inwardly and has never failed to perform a cure in that species of disease which effects the pores and pallet, even when parts affected have been almost destroyed by them.

It is so powerful that one bottle has always been found beneficial, and in cases where Cancers have progressed so far as to be absolutely incurable, it will relieve the pain and preserve the life of the patient for months and sometimes for years.

The price per bottle is two dollars.

The residence of the Subscriber is in Abington, Delaware County, Pa. one and a half miles from Middletown Cross Roads, and at Willow Horton's Factory.

RACHEL BUFFINGTON.

N. B. Persons from a distance can be accommodated with boarding in the neighborhood of the advertiser.
aug 19—3m*

Stuckert's Head Ache and ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

FOR Colds, Foul Stomach, Head-ache, Costiveness, want of appetite, and bilious habits. Large boxes 25 cents, small do. 6 cents.

Stuckert's Pearl Powders for destroying pimples on the Face, and whitening the skin. Large papers 12 1-2 cents, small do. 6 1-4.

Stuckert's Fever and Ague Drops. Large bottles 25 cents, small do. 12 1-2 cents.

Stuckert's Cough Drops, Large bottles 25 small 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Worm Medicine for grown persons and children, 12 1-2 cents per paper.

Itch Ointment, 12 1-2 cents per box, small do. 6 cents.

Tetter Ointment, 12 1-2 cents per box, small do. 6 cts.

And a general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines* for sale at STUCKERT'S Drug store, No 33 North Fourth st. above Cherry, on the Delaware side. Sept. 16—6t

PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTION,
For correcting Impediments of Speech.
No. 9 South Ninth street, (opposite the University.)

DR. THOS. P. JONES, convinced of the superior excellence of the methods pursued by Mrs. Leigh and Dr. Yates of New York, for curing stammering and other impediments of speech, has associated himself with Miss NOAH, for the purpose of conducting the institution in this city. The system was made known to Dr. J. without any view to the present undertaking; of its correctness in principle he was perfectly satisfied, and the numerous evidences of its success, which he has since witnessed, both here and in New York, have fully confirmed the truth of his first impressions, and induced him to accede to a request that he would aid in the extension of its benefits.

By Mrs. LEIGH'S newly discovered remedy, a few weeks and in many instances, a few days, are sufficient to enable the most obstinate stammerer to speak with fluency whilst a relapse is almost impossible. Numerous testimonials may be seen by application at the institution.

N. B. Letters post paid, addressed to either of the principals, No 2 South Ninth street, will be promptly attended to. Sept 30—6t

MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.
ROBINSON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have opened their store, No. 76 South Third street, between Walnut and Chesnut, a few doors below Girard's bank, where they offer, wholesale and retail, Morocco Leather suitable for Shoemakers, Coachmakers, Hatters and others, which they will dispose of at moderate prices; also, White Leather and Buckskin, Wool for Hatters and Spinners, on the lowest terms, for cash. Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase.
aug 26—6m

Z. HARBERT, Dentist,

NORTH WEST corner of Ninth and Filbert streets. Teeth sett neatly at a moderate charge; the Teeth Cleaned, Filed and Plugged for two dollars.
sept 30—3t*

TO BANKS IN GENERAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the Banking institutions that he will print Bank Notes in the best manner, in the Banking house, or at his Printing Office, No. 118 Chesnut street opposite the Post Office.

An apprentice is wanted immediately.
sept 9—3mo BENJAMIN ROGERS.

To Printers and Bookbinders.
L. JOHNSON,

STEREOTYPE Founder, 17 Cypress Alley, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Brass Rules, Furniture of every description, Cases, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Stands, &c. &c. which he offers on most reasonable terms.

L. J. has just received a variety of Plates, of new and beautiful patterns, for ornamenting the covers of books, which are worthy the attention of Bookbinders.

For sale as above, about 160 lbs. Brevier, White's cast. It has been used for Stereotyping, and is not much worn.

Books, Blanks, Bank Checks, Lottery Tickets, Cuts, &c. &c. Stereotyped with neatness and despatch.
sept 16—3m

INSURANCE
AGAINST DAMAGE FROM FIRE.

THE Trustees of "The Fire Association of Philadelphia," incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of Insuring houses and other buildings, Insure on the most reasonable terms, either perpetually or for a limited period.

On this Association, which is composed of thirty-three Fire Companies, possessing Apparatus, Engines and Hose, of very great value, for the extinguishment of fires, the principal security of the city from conflagration depends.

The funds obtained by insurance are designed, first, for the payment of losses to the insured, and secondly, a part of the interest, arising from their investment, may be applied for keeping the Apparatus in good order.

For these purposes the public confidence has hitherto been extended to the Association to an unprecedented extent, and the Trustees respectfully solicit a continuation of the public patronage for the public good.

Applications for Insurance may be made of either of the Trustees, or at the Office, No. 24 Arch street.
MICHAEL FOX,
President of the Trustees of the Fire Association
march 21—1y

PHILADELPHIA Suspender Manufactory,
No. 2 Bank street, second door below Market, and Store No. 80 Market street.

ABRAHAM L. VANHORN respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his store from No. 13 North Third street, to No. 80 Market street, next to the Indian King tavern, where he has opened a Suspender Store, and has for sale at both the above places, a complete and general assortment of Patent Spring and Roler and other Suspenders, many of which are made upon a new and improved plan, which he will sell wholesale and retail, as low as can be purchased in the United States.

Country Merchants and those who deal in the article, would find it to their advantage to call.

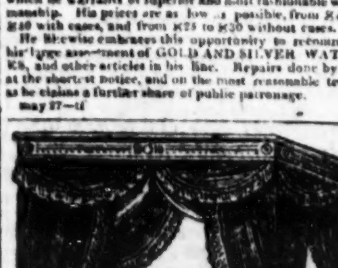
Also Gentlemen's Hair and Silk Stocks, Cravat Stiffners, Russian Belts or Corsets, manufactured and sold as above. Also, all kinds of Suspenders repaired.

Gentlemen wanting a single pair can have their measure taken and made to any pattern. june 10—tf

GUSTAVUS SHULZ,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
No. 122 N. Third, 4 doors above Race street,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for past favors, and informs them that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of BRASS EIGHT DAY CLOCKS, with or without cases, which he warrants of superior and most fashionable workmanship. His prices are as low as possible, from $40 to $40 with cases, and from $25 to $30 without cases.

He likewise embraces this opportunity to recommend his large assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, and other articles in his line. Repairs done by him at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, as he claims a further share of public patronage.
may 27—tf



PRO BONO PUBLICO.—At that spacious and long established warehouse, at the S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets, will be exhibited for private sale, from this period until the first of March, a vast number of the most fashionable and well made military BEDS, of various sizes, that have ever been offered for sale on this continent. The materials are comprised of English water proof ticking of a late importation, and Feathers that have undergone an original process, not known by any other Upholsterers in the city; they are so well prepared that they will need no airing in the warmest day of our climate. There are also 125 pair curled hair Mattrasses 70 Spanish and Carolina moss Mattrasses, of every size 40 Field Post Bedsteads, together with 400 pair Venetian Window Blinds, embracing almost every fashionable pattern and the new extent. There are some splendid patterns of the most modern and fanciful kind, recently received from Europe. All of the above articles will be offered to the public at the most reduced prices ever presented to the citizens of this metropolis.

All of which will be sold considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other establishment in Philadelphia, for Cash or City Acceptances.
BARTLESON & HARMER,
jan 7—1y S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets

CHEAP GOODS.

C. K. SERVOSS, No. 67 North Second, 5 doors above Arch street, offers for sale, at the average auction prices, a handsome assortment of Looking glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery &c. Oct. 7—6t*

LE SOUVENIR,
OR PICTURESQUE POCKET DIARY
FOR 1827.

WILL be published in a few days, the above Work in a variety of elegant bindings containing an Almanack—ruled pages for memorandums—Cash Account—corrected Lists of both Houses of Legislature—Governors of the Respective States—Foreign Ministers—Literary Selections—and a variety of useful information.—Illustrated with Thirteen highly finished engravings of American Scenery by the most eminent Artists. A. R. POOLE.
Oct. 7—tf 66 Chesnut street.

Ready Made Coffin Warehouse,
AT No. 102 1-2 ARCH-STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth sts. (south side.)

THE subscriber, grateful for the patronage already received, respectfully informs the public that his ready made Coffin Warehouse continues to be kept open for the reception of orders, there being always a general assortment of Coffins, of various sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented, also stuff of every description, ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of funerals will be attended to, if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing hearse, carriages, shrouds, scarfs, crape, ice boxes, &c.

The subscriber well aware of the great advantages accruing from such an establishment to the citizens of neighboring cities, not only in the saving of trouble to their families and friends, but the too frequent exorbitant charges made by the several persons they must necessarily apply to on such lamentable occasions, was induced to commence the above named business, confidently trusting to his fellow citizens for support; at the same time assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to the faithful and prompt discharge of all that relates to the above establishment.

It is likewise my intention to keep at the Warehouse a regular list of the names of the sextons attached to every church in the city, with their places of residence, terms of burying, &c. which will be open to the inspection of those favouring me with their custom.

There is also a layer out of the dead always in attendance at the establishment. W. H. MOORE.
N. B. Attendance at all hours. Oct. 7—5t

SANDOVAL; or, the Freemason,
A SPANISH TALE.

BY the author of "Don Esteban," in 2 vols. Just received at the Book Stores of J. G. & C. H. Auner, 229, North Third, four doors above Callowhill-street, and J. G. Auner, 333 Market four doors below 9th street.

Also, the Boyne Water. Tales around a Winter Hearth, by Miss Porter. Wild and Wonderful. The Highlands. Gaston de Blondeville &c. &c.

A complete assortment of Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, with a variety of Stationary, cheap.

N. B. Country Storekeepers will find it to their advantage to give us a call. oct. 14—tf

MEAD'S PILLS.

THE length of time these pills have been in use, and the uniform satisfaction they have given in all those deranged conditions of the digestive organs, known by the term Dyspepsia, has established for them the reputation of being, without doubt, the best remedy known for the above complaint. They operate mildly, removing all sourness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole chylopoetic viscera, or organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigour to the whole system.

Sold, in New York, by Hull & Bowne, 146 Pearl street, who are agents for the patentee, and by O. Hull & Co. 231 Broadway. In Philadelphia, by Thatcher & Thompson, and Stephen North, Market street, and by S. Griffiths, Chesnut street. In Baltimore, by William Butler, and C. & D. & S. Keener, Market street, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States.
june 3—tf

☞ THE TELESCOPE,
PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE design of the Telescope is to point out the various evils which obstruct the progress of Christianity; to expose and correct abuses in religion among all sects and parties without partiality to any.

In addition to this, it contains a variety of miscellaneous matter, and also a summary of domestic and foreign news.

In consequence of the increasing patronage of the work (there now being nearly five thousand copies printed) arrangements have been made to publish it in Philadelphia, the same as it has been in New York. Consequently marriages and deaths, with other intelligence will be inserted.

TERMS OF THE TELESCOPE.

Vol. III will be published on a size larger sheet, with smaller type, and contain about one fourth more matter.

Fifty-two numbers will be delivered to subscribers in the city, for $1 75, if paid in advance, or 50 cents per quarter.

. Communications and Subscriptions received at 137 North Front street. may 27—6m

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

ISAAC PUGH, South East corner of Third and Race Streets, manufactures, and has constantly for sale, a variety of patterns

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS

of the latest fashion. Also for sale, elegant French Borders, and patterns for Fire Boards, imported this Spring, all of which will be sold on moderate terms.

Careful Paper-hangers are employed.

Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.
April 1—tf

WINDOW GLASS,
DRUGS, PAINTS & DYE STUFFS.

PETER LEHMAN, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, No. 320 Market street, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a large and general assortment of the following articles:

Red, pale and yellow Bark	White and Red Lead
Sulphate of Quinine	Spanish Brown
Camphor refined	Venetian Red
White Wax	Yellow ochre
Gum arabic	Crocus and Putty
Do. Tragacanth	Verdigris
Do. Guiacum	Copperas and Alum
Tapeoca and Sago	Blue Cells
Epsom and Glauber Salts	Manganese
Calomel	Blue Vitriol
Red Precipitate	Aqua Fortis
Castor Oil	Muriatic Acid
Cream Tartar	Sulphuric do.
Balsam Capaiva	Logwood and Fustic
Shillac	Ground Camwood
Wax Tapers	Do. Turmerick
Chromic Yellow	Window glass, of all sizes
Do. green	Paint brushes and Pencils
Ivory Black	Boiled & raw linseed oil
Lamp do.	Spirit Turpentine
Burmuda and Jamaica Arrow Root.	Flour and Roll Sulphur

The above, with a complete assortment suitable for country storekeepers, will be sold at the most reduced prices, and on liberal terms. aug 26—tf

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 206 North Third street,

400	Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,	
100	do.	fine White do. do.
200	Reams	Hardware Paper.
880	do.	Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,
150	do.	Music Paper,
1300	do.	Medium Printing, of different kinds.
750	do.	Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.

Quarto Post, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c.
. The highest price given for rags. aug 11—tf

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public that they have commenced the grocery business, trading under the firm of Wilson and Summers, at the corner of Noble and 2nd, Streets, next door to the Tavern and yard, sign of the Lion, kept by Jacob Gilbert, where they intend keeping a choice assortment of all articles in their line which they will dispose of on the very lowest terms they flatter themselves by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
SHIPLEY WILSON,
GEORGE SUMMERS.

N. B. All kinds of Country produce taken in payment, viz. whiskey, butter, hams, yarn, rags, &c. at the highest market price.
aug 19—3t

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED with a general assortment of Silk Goods, at the lowest prices, for cash or acceptances.
STOKES & BUZBY.
Oct. 7—3m* 96 1-2 Market-street.

ROWLEY & ALBURGER,
PLUMBERS,

REMOVED to the corner of Carpenter and Decatur streets, directly in the rear of the Arcade, Manufacture Lead Pipes of all sizes, warranted superior to any imported. On hand, SMALL IRON PIPES, which will be fixed on reasonable terms. HYDRANTS of all kinds made, fixed and repaired. july 15—6m

A Garden Farm to Rent.

THE subscriber about removing for a few years to the North, offers his farm to rent, on lease or otherwise. It is situated on the Point-no Point road, two miles above Kensington; contains nearly twelve acres, and is in fine heart and excellent order.—Application may be made immediately to RICHARD TWELLS, or to the Subscriber, on or near the premises. The present lease expires on the 19th of March. None need apply without good recommendations. SAMUEL MORRIS LYNN.
Oct. 7—3t*

WORSTED BOMBAZINES.

JUST received a very large assortment of Worsteds, consisting of Figured, Plain and Twill'd Bombazetts, of plain colors; also white Scarlet, French, Grey, Orange, Blue and Black. Plain color'd Merinos and fine Bombazetts, White and color'd Merino Shawls, Napkins, Diamonds and Diaper Table Linens; Irish, German and Russia Sheetings; bed Tickings, Blankets, and Marseilles Quilts, with an excellent assortment of Plain and Figur'd Silks, and a supply of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.
TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
No. 30 South Second Street. Sept. 9—tf

LEWIS TEESE,

FASHIONABLE HAT MANUFACTORY, No. 124 North Third street, five doors above Race, where Hats of every description may be obtained by Wholesale and Retail, which, for beauty and durability, and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city. Fine Beaver, Castor and Roram Hats; also, Imitation Beaver, which he offers for sale at very low prices. Country Merchants will find it their interest to call, as the subscriber flatters himself he will give general satisfaction.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order, at the shortest notice. Sept. 23—4t

C. A. SPOONER

HAS removed to No. 123 North Second street, fifth door above Race, where she keeps an excellent assortment of Leghorns, Straws, Fancy Hats, Dress Caps, Turbans, &c. Leghorns whitened and polished with the cold press, black Leghorns altered, and trimmed in the most fashionable manner. Her utmost exertions will be used to merit the preference and satisfaction of all those who will favour her with their confidence.
Sept. 30—4t

F. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Monroe Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances. jan 21—1y

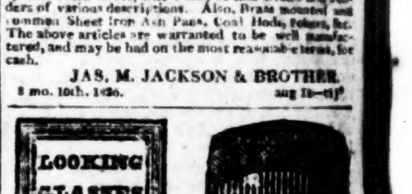
Select Didactic Seminary,
FROMBERGER'S COURT.

J. H. BROWN, respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Monday, the 21st of August next.

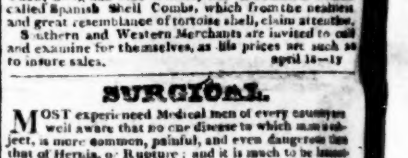
For terms, &c. apply at No. 11, Fromberger's Court, running from Second between Market and Arch streets.

N. B. J. H. B. will commence a course of evening tuition on the first of October next, in Arithmetic, Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c. apply as above.
Philad. August 10, 1826. aug 19—4t*

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal Grates,
Made on the most Approved Plan.



THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue the manufacture of Grates and Fenders, at their Factory, No. 80 Cherry near Fifth street, where may be had Grates and Fenders of various descriptions. Also, Brass mounted and common Sheet Iron Ash Pans, Coal Hods, Pokers, &c. The above articles are warranted to be well manufactured, and may be had on the most reasonable terms, for cash.
JAS. M. JACKSON & BROTHER.
8 mo. 10th. 1826. aug 19—1y*



TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. ELLIOTT offers for sale at No. 123 Market street, third door above Third street, North side, a very extensive assortment of Looking Glasses, Combs, Japan Ware and Fancy Articles, comprising in part, Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, Tortoise Shell, Tuck, Long and Side Combs, and a beautiful Article called Spanish Shell Combs, which from the neatness and great resemblance of tortoise shell, claim attention.

Southern and Western Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, as his prices are such as to insure sales. april 18—1y

SURGICAL.

MOST experienced Medical men of every country are well aware that no one disease to which man is subject, is more common, painful, and even dangerous than that of Hernia, or Rupture; and it is much to be lamented that no calamity has hitherto been so poorly provided for. Dr. Hull, having witnessed, during twenty five years practice in Surgery, the distress and misery attending the disease in Rupture, and the fatal consequences frequently incident to it, and being convinced that these unhappy effects generally resulted from the use of badly constructed Trusses, or the neglect to use any, was prompted from feelings of professional duty, and an anxious desire to witness a more effectual remedy, to devote a share of his time to the construction of an instrument for that purpose. He is now satisfied that he has brought into successful operation an improved Truss, happily adapted to all cases of Rupture in both sexes, and from his own experience and that of others, is persuaded he has given to the world an important alleviation, as well as a probable cure for a disability or disease which hitherto the pale of professional science has too much neglected.

The following, among many other testimonials which may be adduced are presented to the public, in confirmation of the superior efficacy of this Instrument, not only in giving ease and comfort even in cases the most difficult and where other means have proved ineffectual, but in performing cures on persons of all ages.

Dr. Mott, Professor of Surgery, in the University of New York *deposes*, "that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull possesses, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application, in all cases, an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowels, and that in most cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure." Also "I am of opinion that the union of physical design and mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of practical Surgeons in Europe and America.—Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles; the permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure in the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and ultimately to accomplish a CURE of the disease."

T. W. Hunter, M. D. deposes as follows, "In twenty interesting cases of scrotal Hernia (which is the worst and most difficult kind) to which this deponent was called about fifty years ago, one in this city, and the other in Brooklyn, it was worn with *perfect comfort* and effected a complete CURE of both in less than 12 months. The Instrument is approved of by the most eminent Surgeons in the United States and Europe, particularly by the celebrated Dr. Astley Cooper of London.

Dr. Perkins late Professor of Surgery in Dartmouth College, deposes and says of this invention,—"It has a plane pad fixed on a concave plate, so that instead of the strong pressure being made by the centre of the pad, as is the case in all Trusses) that of Dr. Hull's makes its strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre, it thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually, in many cases to effect a radical and permanent cure."

Samuel Osborn M. D. a highly respectable Surgeon of the city of New York, deposes as follows,—"The principle upon which the Truss of Dr. Hull is made to act is a well known Surgical principle but never before applied to successful operation in this disease, viz. pressure disposing to contraction, approximation and adhesion, the consequence of which is, in this disease, frequent and well known CURE by Dr. Hull's Truss, as known to the deponent."

Joseph Evans, late of Philadelphia, leather Merchant, deposes,—"That having been ruptured about seven years I applied to Dr. Hull in person, who furnished me with one of his patent hinge Trusses, and after wearing it about six months *I found myself entirely cured*, so much so that I can walk about with safety *without wearing the Truss*; and in my opinion it is one of the greatest improvements, and blessings to mankind that is known."

Dr. A. G. Hull, informs the public and unfortunate sufferers that he can now be seen at his office in Eighth st. No. 28, where he will, during his stay in the city, devote particular attention to the application of his Truss and cases; and from former experience in the effectual qualities of this instrument, he flatters himself that he will also in cases the most difficult, be able to render comfortable even those sufferers who have hitherto found all other means ineffectual, and have abandoned every hope of relief.

An assortment of these Instruments for every species of Rupture will be kept at the office; and as a skilful application is necessary, the business will, during my absence, be conducted by Dr. Jones, who has obtained perfect knowledge of the qualities and use of this instrument, while engaged in the circle of my practice in medicine and Surgery. A. G. HULL.
Oct. 14—tf

STRAYED AWAY

ON the 10th inst. a large red Cow, white face, a small piece sawed off her horns gives much and in good order; whoever will return the said cow in Callowhill street above 11th street, opposite Carleton Square, shall be reasonably rewarded. SAMUEL C. SPACKMAN.
Oct. 7—3t*

FRANKLIN GRIDIRON.

THIS superior article, valuable alike to the epicure and economist which has superceded every other gridiron were it has been introduced, and needs only a trial to recommend itself, may be had wholesale and retail at the Store of the subscriber, agent for the manufacturer.
SAMUEL MASSEY, No. 10 South 2d St.
Aug. 26—tf between Market and Chesnut Sts.